FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 229 *27 November 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian Public Condemns U.S. Missile Deployment Plans BB 1
PAP Analyzes PRAVDA Article on Need To Curb Arms Race [Rayzacher] BB 1
PAP Commentator Rebuts Western Data on European Forces [Rayzacher] BB 2

ALBANIA

U.S. Continues Pressure, 'Blackmail' Campaign Against Iran B 1
Iran Calls for European Support as U.S. Plans Possible Strike B 1
Lleshi Receives Yugoslav Ambassador Komatina B 1

BULGARIA

Army Daily Accuses U.S. of Diplomatic Espionage C 1
[Neykova in NARODNA ARMIYA 23 Nov]
Trade Exchange Agreement Signed With Cuba C 1
Deputy Premier Lukanov Visits USSR for Cooperation Talks C 2
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments on New Price, Wage Increases [12 Nov] C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Khomeyni Calls for 'Holy War' Against U.S. D 1
Press Notes U.S. Military Preparations, Warnings to Iran D 1
U.S. Drifting Toward Military Action in Iran [VECERNIK 22 Nov] D 1
Husak Sends Condolences on Earthquake to Khomeyni D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Nov]
Rohlicek Receives Soviet General; Good Troop Relations Noted D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 15 Nov]
Lenart, Colotka Attend Moscow Theater Production in Bratislava D 3
Soviet Friendship Train, Delegation Arrive in Prague D 3
Received by Hoffmann D 3
Meeting With Kapek D 3
Fojtik Receives BCP Central Committee Delegation D 3
Kempny Receives GDR Inspectorate Delegation D 4
Hungarian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Lenart, Colotka D 4
Cypriot TU Delegation Received by Hoffmann D 4
Cuban Minister of Culture Arrives in Prague D 4
Meeting With Bilak D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Tudeh Leader Doubts U.S. Will Attack Iran E 1
Press Reports U.S. Troop Movements in Mideast E 1
Commentary on Gromyko's Bonn Visit, Iranian Crisis [Leuschner] E 1
CP in Syria, India Condemns U.S. Threats to Iran E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Nov]
Joint Communique on Honecker's Visit to PDRY E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Nov]

Honecker Sends Greetings to Geneva Environment Congress E 9
Paramilitary Forces To Intensify Training [DPA] E 9
Training Year Completed [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov] E 10
Hoffmann Praises Role of Civilians in National Army E 10
Evangelical Synod 'Welcomes' Brezhnev Peace Proposals E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Nov]
SED Central Auditing Commission Meets in Berlin E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Nov]

HUNGARY

Austrian Parliamentary Delegation Visits Budapest F 1
26 November Arrival F 1
Talks Begin F 1
Havasi Receives USSR Academy of Sciences Official F 1
Briefs: Abraham-Led Delegation to Algeria F 1

POLAND

Latest U.S.-Iranian Developments Draw Speculation G 1
[Slotwinski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 24-25 Nov]
Cardinal Appeals to Iran for Release of U.S. Hostages G 1
[Vatican City]
Continuing Reportage on Visit by Austria's Kreisky G 2
Power Production Proposals [Vienna] G 2
PAP on Visit G 3
Meeting With Gierek, Jaroszewicz G 4
Government Spokesman on Visit G 4
Gierek Visits Bialystok Region, Polytechnic University G 4
Meeting With Farmers G 5
Leaders Take Part in Report-Back Meetings G 5
Briefs: Cooperation With GDR G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses 12th RCP Congress Concluding Session H 1
Congress Closing Session, New RCP Leadership Announced H 6
Further Reportage on Ceausescu Meeting With Foreign Delegations H 7
Iraqi Party Official H 7
Somali Party Official H 7
Sudanese Party Official H 8
Burtica Meets With Lebanese Ba'th Party Official H 9
RCP Official Confers With Danish Communist Leader H 9
Correction to Ceausescu Greetings to Foreign Conference Delegates H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Delegation Under General Turnher Visits PRC Military Unit I 1
LCY Delegation Confers With CCP Group in Bucharest I 1
Dragosavac Delegation Returns From Romanian Party Congress I 1
Dragosavac's Comments on Visit I 1
Belgrade Radio Describes Aims of Nonalined News Agencies Pool I 2
[Rabrenovic]
Reportage on Visit of Greek Communist Party's Dhrakopoulos I 3
Talks With Dragosavac I 3
Meeting With Janzic I 4

French CP Delegation Attends Belgrade Self-Management Talks I 4
General Ljubicic Meets Angolan Defense Delegation I 4
Cultural, Technical Cooperation Program Signed With Zaire I 5
Doronjski Meets Togo's Amedegnato for Cooperation Talks I 5
Tito Discusses International Questions With Denmark's Andersen I 5
Vrhovec Holds Talks With San Marino Foreign Secretary I 6
Tito Addresses Republican Delegation on Nationalism, Economy I 6
Serbian Assembly Criticizes Draft on 1980 Budget Expenditures I 11
Serbian Presidency Proposes Changes in Republican Constitution [Sljepcevic] I 11
Federal Presidency Adopts Amnesty Decision, Pardons 51 I 12
Domestic Meat Shortages Expected To Continue I 12
Vojvodina Reports 'Very Good' Corn Harvest I 12

BULGARIAN PUBLIC CONDEMNS U. S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

AU221710 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

["Declaration"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA)--The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the plans of the USA and NATO to produce and deploy in the territory of some West European countries new American nuclear medium-range missiles. The realization of these dangerous intentions will inevitably lead to disturbing the existing general balance between the armaments and armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, will give rise to a new stage in the arms race, will worsen the political climate in Europe and will complicate the situation in the world, reads the declaration of the Bulgarian Public Organizations released here today.

Europe is once again faced with a vitally important choice: Will the European peoples permit the deterioration of the situation on our continent, the increase in the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe or will they continue to follow the only sensible road of expanding and deepening the process of detente, or further consolidation of the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems--this is the question to which only one reply must be given and this answer is peace, security and cooperation in Europe, because the vital interests of all European peoples make it imperative not to allow the accords contained in the Final Act of Helsinki to be threatened.

A way out of the new danger hovering over the continent was indicated in the constructive proposals made by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr L. I. Brezhnev, in the speech he made on October 6 of this year. The new peace initiative of the USSR, coordinated with the other Warsaw Treaty member-counties, is a programme of action in the interests of the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world, in the interests of the efforts for achieving detente in the military sphere as well.

The Bulgarian public unreservedly supports and warmly welcomes the decision of the USSR unilaterally to reduce the strength of its armaments and armed forces in central Europe; its willingness to lower the quantity of nuclear medium-range missiles stationed in the western areas of the USSR, if no additional nuclear medium-range missiles are deployed in western Europe; its proposals for expanding the measures for strengthening trust; its consent to the future SALT III negotiations to discuss the possibilities of limiting not only intercontinental but also other types of weapons. The Bulgarian public decisively insists on the beginning of negotiations forthwith on the reduction of the nuclear medium-rang missiles situated in Europe, meanwhile not taking any other actions which may complicate the situation.

In conclusion, a call is made for negotiations instead of armament, for cooperation instead of confrontation.

PAP ANALYZES PRAVDA ARTICLE ON NEED TO CURB ARMS RACE

LD191630 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov, PAP (By PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher)--An article titled "Talks Instead of New Armaments" in the daily PRAVDA is a successive, authoritative statement by the Soviet Union concerning Europe's choice: Either stepping up the arms race, building up tension and destroying the process of detente, or the further realization and deepening of the Helsinki principles, i.e. arms reduction, consolidating security and developing peaceful cooperation.

The choice of one of these paths means either support for the programme of boosting nuclear armaments, presently under discussion in NATO, or for the socialist programme of consolidating peace in Europe. In the first case, the efforts of 35 states who signed the CSCE Final Act, with its so awaited in Europe political results, will be threatened and wasted. In the second--Europe can continue to go along the road set out by the Helsinki Conference.

The peaceful disarmament programme for Europe, presented by the Soviet leader and worked out in consultation with the rest of the socialist community, is of a comprehensive character. It foresees both a conventional and a nuclear arms reduction, as well as means to strengthen confidence and prevent the threat of a sudden attack.

The USSR's readiness for immediate negotiations with the West on the limitations of "Eurostrategic" arms is an act of great political and military significance. Another pillar of the peace programme for Europe is the renewed proposal by the socialist states directed to the participants of the CSCE to sign an agreement on not using conventional and nuclear arms against each other first. The third element of the programme is the Soviet announcement of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and other equipment from the GDR. The Soviet Union does not demand the West to answer with a similar gesture, but expects this step to be taken into account by the participants in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of arms and armaments in central Europe. The fourth element is the proposal to establish new military confidence-building measures.

The content of these significant proposals is often distorted in the West and still remains unanswered. Moreover, there are preparations for taking unwise decisions, which might ruin the chance of reaching an agreement.

In this situation words are not enough. What is needed is concrete action, before it is too late. Poland is especially interested in this, as her geopolitical location in Europe and her socio-economic goals make not armaments, but concrete and effective disarmament agreements the raison d'etat. These motives were behind Edward Gierek's appeal during his speech in Szczecin, in which he calls on the Western states to take up Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament offer.

PAP COMMENTATOR REBUTS WESTERN DATA ON EUROPEAN FORCES

LD231440 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

["Generals and Disarmament"--By PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov, PAP--Years ago Pentagon deployed in Western Europe more than 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads, claiming that it was the indispensable minimum to deter the "threat from the East". The Western data indicate at the same time that the USSR has found it sufficient from the point of view of defence to deploy only 3,500 such warheads. Is it possible that such asymmetry in the arsenals of this kind of weapons could find genuine military justification?

At present, Generals Haig and Brown (the former and the current supreme commanders of NATO forces in Europe) are speaking continually about the need to "preserve the credibility of the deterrent potential" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through its modernization. To prove their claims they quote data from which it appears that vis-a-vis the troops of the Warsaw Treaty, NATO Armed Forces are almost as harmless as nursery school children armed with lollipops.

The arguments used by NATO military have become recently subjects of an analysis conducted in a very interesting study by the Group for Research and Information on Peace (GRIP) operating under the auspices of the universities in Brussels and Louvain. Giving numerous examples, the study exposes many instances of manipulating with statistics concerning military spendings, the size of divisions, the number of military personnel, combat planes, tanks and other equipment as well as nuclear arsenals of both the East and the West in Europe.

GRIP stated openly that the faked data quoted by generals, politicans and the Western press are cheap propaganda tricks designed to deceive public opinion and parliaments.

Suprinsingly, the Peace and Security Policy Research Institute of Hamburg has come to indentical conclusions. The institute is headed by the retired Bundeswehr general, Wolf Baudissin. Gen Baudissin denies that there allegedly exists a need to supplement NATO armaments through deploying in Europe new American "Pershing II" and "Tomahawk" missiles. As in respect of "Eurostrategic" weapons, it is not the USSR but the West which has a 10 per cent edge.

The opinion is confirmed by the evaluation of the Soviet defence minister, Marshal Ustinov, which says that in Eurostrategic armaments there is between the East and West a state of "approximate equilibrium". Similar opinions on the danger of a new race of nuclear armaments were expressed in an interview for the Danish INFORMATION daily by two excellent specialists in the area: the former CIA deputy director and the collaborator and simultaneously former adviser to the U.S. Government on Eastern Europe--Herbert Scoville and Arthur Macy.

Doubtless, no one can know better the realities of the military situation and what is truly sufficient from the point of view of defence than the generals and people of the intelligence service. If, therefore, such significant discrepancies occur in their opinions it is certainly because they serve different causes.

And yet another important point: Soviet generals speaking recently in favour of the reduction of the Eurostrategic nuclear armaments are most clearly thinking in the categories of defence and equal security. As for the Western generals, they seem to be reasoning in the categories of military edge and of obtaining the "first strike" potential.

U.S. CONTINUES PRESSURE, 'BLACKMAIL' CAMPAIGN AGAINST IRAN

AU261135 Tirana ATA in English 1125 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 26 (ATA)--It is reported that numerous anti-American manifestations are going on in Tehran and other cities of Iran. Meanwhile, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Bani Sadr informed that Iran will pay no foreign debt taken by the dictatorial regime of the Shah Pahlavi, the value of which is estimated approximately to 15 billion dollars. Making known this decision, he said: We will not pay these debts, which have been taken by the plunderers..." This decision annuls also the payment of the American-Iranian contracts concluded by the monarchy of the shah before its overthrow, for the purchase of arms from the USA. Further on the Iranian minister stated that his country will adopt other measures in defence of its own interests.

The U.S. imperialists continue their campaign of pressure and blackmail. It is reported that in a statement made in Camp David, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism Carter, again threatened Iran that "it will have dangerous consequences", if it goes on with its present stand.

IRAN CALLS FOR EUROPEAN SUPPORT AS U.S. PLANS POSSIBLE STRIKE

AU270911 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Tehran and other cities the anti-American tide is spreading. Demonstrations protesting and condemning U.S. imperialist policy have been going on for the last few days. Several thousand Iranians staged a demonstration outside the American Embassy, which is still occupied by Iranian students, in Tehran last Sunday. Meanwhile, in a press interview, Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr condemned U.S. economic domination and called for new measures against the U.S. dollar. The time has come, he said, for Europe and the world to free themselves from the dollar domination. Further, Bani Sadr stated that the blockade of Iranian assets by the United States is an economic blockade against Iran.

In view of the existing situation in Iran, wh[illegible] neocolonialist American interests are suffering blows, the American imperialists con[illegible]inue their campaign of pressure, blackmail and threat of military intervention. According to reports, several American warships, including the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk, are cruising in the Gulf, while a large number of American military bases in the Middle East and Indian Ocean have been placed on full alert. President Carter has summoned the leading American military chief to his residence at Camp David at which, according to the news agencies, military measures against Iran were the dominant topic. Regarding the possible aggressive activities of the United States against Iran, Admiral Ahmad Madani, commander in chief of the Iranian Navy, stated that the Iranian Armed Forces will counterattack, should the Americans undertake any military action against his country.

LLESHI RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR KOMATINA

AU242200 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Justin Papjorgji, director of the fourth directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry.

ARMY DAILY ACCUSES U.S. OF DIPLOMATIC ESPIONAGE

AU262050 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Maria Neykova article: "Our Commentary"]

[Text] For the first time since the beginning of the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations that began on 4 November 1979, the White House hinted that it may have to resort to means other than "peaceful ones" in settling the crisis. The statement of the U.S. Government on this subject was published on the evening of 20 November 1979. Almost at the same time, Pentagon spokesman Tom Ross announced that the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk had been instructed to sail from the Philippines toward the Indian Ocean. The 81,000 ton aircraft carrier, together with five other fighting ships, is supposed to join the aircraft carrier Midway in the Persian Gulf, as well as units of the British Navy and the Australian Air Force which are participating in maneuvers in that area. This coincidence makes political observers assume that military intentions are concealed behind the words "other than peaceful measures." This is also true since on 6 November 1979 President Carter, in excluding "any military actions whatsoever" on part of the United States as regards Iran, added the expression "for the time being."

The United States already stopped its oil imports from Iran and froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks and in their branches abroad--assets amounting to ,6 billion. The U.S. secretary of defense immediately stopped any deliveries of spare parts for military equipment to Iran. These are aspects of the so-called "quiet diplomacy" used by the United States towards Iran. Despite President Carter's statements and appeals for a strict adherence to this method, other voices were also heard. George Bush, one of the presidential candidates from the Republican Party stressed that the United States must be ready to intervene with military and economic measures if diplomatic methods fail.

In the present conflict between the United States and Iran, which is attracting so much attention and arousing so many contradictory evaluations, there is one aspect which has been, to a certain extent, intentionally neglected. It is the question of the activities of U.S. diplomatic missions in various countries. It is perhaps sufficient to recall the revelations made after the coup in Chile about the role of the U.S. diplomatic representatives which showed that the activities of these diplomats had greatly contributed to the coming to power of the merciless fascist Pinochet dictatorship. It is unnecessary to go farther back in history since the secret American instructions that certain states in the southern part of Western Europe correctly interpreted as interference into their domestic affairs are still fresh in our memories.

President Carter, in a statement to the representatives of the AFL-CIO, the largest American trade union association, confirmed his intention of remaining "unyielding and restrained" in his attempts at settling the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. He should also show the same "unyielding" attitude regarding the continuing practice of taking advantage of diplomatic immunity of American citizens throughout the world as a cover for diversionist and espionage activities.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU262209 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, November 26 (BTA)--A trade and payments protocol on 1980 was signed by Bulgaria and Cuba here today.

The document provides for bilateral trade to increase by 12 per cent next year as compared to its this year's level.

Bulgaria will export to Cuba machinery and installations, metals, chemicals, foodstuffs and consumer goods. On her part Cuba will deliver to Bulgaria sugar, molasses, citrus and fruits and juices, copper concentrate, etc.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV VISITS USSR FOR COOPERATION TALKS

AU200840 Sofia [illegible]omestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 20 November Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow, where he will discuss some matters of bilateral cooperation.

At Sofia airport Andrey Lukanov was seen off by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON NEW PRICE, WAGE INCREASES

AU191600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Important Measures for the Further Stable Development of the Economy and for the People's Prosperity"]

[Text] An announcement is being published today on the plenum of the BCP Central Committee held with the participation of the Council of Ministers and of the BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Permanent Board on the decree on the increase of wages and other working people's incomes, as well as on the coordination of wholesale and retail prices with the objectively existing conditions for the development of the economy and for increasing its efficiency. The decree resolves great and exceptionally topical problems of tremendous economic, sociopolitical and ideological significance.

The measures envisaged in the decree represent a further step forward in implementation, under present conditions, the decisions adopted by the 1972 BCP Central Committee December Plenum on improving the people's living standard. This is the goal, the meaning, of the decree just adopted. In accordance with the objectively existing conditions of economic development and in accordance with the potentials of our country, this decree settles topical questions awaiting solution, questions connected with the main task facing socialist society--the ever better satisfaction of the working people's material and intellectual needs.

The decree contains important measures in three interconnected aspects, which are as follows: Wages, pensions, scholarships, children's allowances, additional remunerations and other benefits connected with social consumption funds are being increased; the organization of workers' wages is being improved; new wholesale prices are being introduced and changes are being introduced in the retail prices of certain goods and public services. All these things are aimed at protecting the lasting, vital interests of millions of working people in our country. All these things serve the people's well-being and prosperity.

What, exactly, has made all these measures necessary?

Throughout the last 35 years that have elapsed since the victory of socialist revolution, our people, under the leadership of the BCP have achieved remarkable successes. The comprehensive development of our country has been particularly dynamic and stable since the historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. A powerful material-technical base has been created and production has increased in all economic branches. The appearance of towns and villages has incredibly changed and the people's living conditions have tremendously improved.

All citizens of our country are proud of the fact that Bulgaria, which in the past was a poor and backward country, is now a modern industrial state, which in 4 days produces more goods than were produced throughout the entire year 1939. Our large-scale agricultural sector, which is equipped with powerful technical means, has increased its production by 2.5 times. The national income of the people has increased over 10 times. Its growth, in particular, throughout the last decade is mainly based on the factors of intensive production.

The accelerated economic development has created the opportunity to constantly raise the people's living standard. Average annual wages of workers have increased from 1,486 leva in 1970 to 1,873 leva in 1978. Within the last 3 years of the seventh 5-year plan period alone, the real incomes of the population have increased by 6.6 percent. The social consumption funds in 1978 reached the impressive amount of 4.2 billion leva, or an average of 480 leva per capita of the population. The 5-day work week was generally introduced. The network of schools and children's establishment has expanded. Within the three years of the current 5-year plan period alone over 210,000 housing units have been built--almost as many as were built throughout the entire sixth 5-year plan period.

As a result of the party's correct policy the needs of the population for foodstuffs and other consumer goods, including durable consumer goods, are better satisfied. The per capita consumption of the population increased in 1978, as compared with 1975, in the following manner: Consumption of milk and milk products has increased from 142.8 to 152.7 liters; the consumption of eggs has increased from 146 to 179 units; the consumption of meat and meat products has increased from 58 to 60.7 kilograms; and so forth. Great achievements have been attained in the educational, scientific, and cultural sectors. The intellectual values created in our country are increasing and expanding and are increasingly becoming accessible to all working people.

This picture of a socialist Bulgaria, which is proceeding and marching forward along ascending lines, is the result of the Bulgarian people's heroic efforts. This picture embodies the April plenum policy of the BCP devoted to the prosperity and happiness of man.

In recent years, the party program and the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the National Party Conference are being implemented by facing crucial problems of our development, problems upon which the further increase of our country's economic power, as well as the successful construction of a developed socialist society, depend. Among these problems a particular role is played by the application of the multiple goal-oriented approach in the specialization and concentration of production. The measures for raising the technical and technological standards of production on the basis of contemporary scientific and technical progress achievements are important as well. The reorganization of the educational system and the training of cadres, as well as the perfecting of socialist labor organization and of the planned leadership of the economy, the elaboration and consistent application of the economic approach in all branches and activities are no less important.

Our economic development is vigorous. Profound structural and qualitative changes are occurring in our economic development. The creation of a system of labor wages that takes into account the qualitative changes occurring in the technical equipping of production as well as the role of the different branches in the total national economic complex, a system likely to encourage and expand the initiative and creative spirit of workers and specialists--this is an indivisible element of our economic process.

The perfecting of the organization of labor wages, as one of the basic, indivisible elements of economic approach in national economic management, in its very essence, represents a powerful incentive for increasing the public wealth.

As to the measures pointed out in the decree, the international economic situation represents one of the most important factors, since it exerts its influence upon our economy. The impact of the energy-raw material and monetary crises in the capitalist countries is negative and the same applies to the constant increase of prices on international markets. It is a well-known fact that our country is poor as regards valuable raw materials and sources of energy and that it is required to cover most of its needs in this respect by imports. The prices for nearly all energy and raw material resources have increased several times. The prices of equipment, spare parts, aggregates and readymade goods have increased over 1.5 to 2 times. Forecasts regarding the international markets indicate that this trend will continue in the future.

Wholesale domestic market prices for imported goods in our country for many years have not been adequate in comparison to the purchase prices on international markets. This, on the one hand, prevents us from making an exact calculation on production costs and the efrectiveness of production and, on the other hand, induces a constant increase of subsidies which the state grants to many economic units and organizations. This applies, in particular, to certain sub-branches of agriculture, the food industry, enterprises producing construction materials and others.

Particularly significant is the fact that the number of foreigners visiting our country has drastically increased in recent years and that these foreigners are purchasing unusual amounts of meat and meat products as well as milk products and a number of other goods, including children's clothers and toys [detski stoki], since these products are much cheaper here than in their own countries.

For many years these circumstances did not exert any impact on the creation of wholesale and retail prices within the country, since various economic levers helped to temporarily adjust these processes. This situation, however, can no longer be tolerated. Without a correct structure, a structure conforming to objectively existing conditions, without a correct correlation of prices we cannot correctly guide the reproductive process. Without resolving these problems, it is impossible to raise the people's living standard.

Concrete measures which are provided for in the decree help to create new opportunities in our economy so that it may develop more promptly, so that its effectiveness may be increased and so that the national income may be increased and the party's December program may be further implemented. Our achievements, the great humanitarian essence of the socialist social system, enable us to promote these great measures without affecting the real incomes of the population and of all categories of working people. There is something more; the new measures guarantee a further increase of the workers real incomes.

As of 1 November 1979 a uniform rate scale is being introduced in all branches and activities of our national economic sector. The rate scale, a uniform establishment table, as well as an ordinance for additional labor remunerations are being introduced. [paragraph continues]

These new regulations envisage that the level of wages established according to tariffs should increase, on the average, by 30 percent and salaries should increase by an average of 25 percent. The minimum wages are being increased from 80 to 100 leva. The minimum wages of young spcialists with secondary and semi-higher education are to increase from 80 to 100 leva. Additional remuneration for the workers' legnth of service are being introduced for all categories of workers, and a system of additional remuneration for work under hardship conditions and for other specific labor conditions and so forth also are being introduced.

These great, new social benefits are going to benefit over 4 million people. The remuneration of young workers and specialists earning lower wages, as well as of working people who are engaged in economic branches where hardship conditions exist, will increase particularly. Thus, for example, workers engaged in the machine building sector who are being paid according to the ordinary rate scale will receive higher wages as follows: For the first grade the increase will be 25 percent and for the sixth grade the increase will be 63 percent. Women engaged in the weaving and spinning branches of the textile industry will receive higher wages as follows: 51 percent for the second grade and 61 percent for the sixth grade. Teachers' wages will increase by an average of 25 percent, while physicians' wages will increase by an average of 24 percent, nurses' wages by 23 percent and specialists graduated from higher educational institutions will receive an average wage increase of 20 percent, and so forth.

The relative share of the basic wages in the framework of workers remuneration is increasing considerably, which will exert a positive effect on pensions as well as on the calculation of additional remuneration for time of service, and on the case of social security rates, and so forth. The decree envisages an increase in the volume of children's allowances and of all scholarships for students. An additional amount of 10 leva monthly is being granted to students at secondary and higher educational institutions who are not receiving scholarships and do not get children's allowances. The pensions of 1,936,000 pensioners are being increased. Cooperative farm workers' membership in LCAF's during the period before 1957 is being recognized as time of service.

Social welfare allowances and aid to the indigent are increasing considerably. The state budget will assume entirely the responsibility for additional expenditures regarding food, heating and lighting for children's establishments and hospitals, as well as half of the cost of food in student canteens. The volume of credits for housing construction and the term for paying back credits for housing are being increased and extended. Along with all this, the further development of the economy under the conditions of applying the economic approach will enable the working people, as early as in 1980, to receive wages increase as a result of the collective economic results they have achieved.

The BCP and the people's government has consistently promoted a policy of stability in retail prices of basic goods and services. All citizens are well aware of the fact that in Bulgaria the retail prices of bread, flour, gruel, noodles, rice, salt, farinaceous products, nonalcoholic drinks, soap, and many other goods have remained unchanged since the period 1954-56.

The price of basic varieties of meat and meat products, of milk and milk products, of sugar and sugar products, as well as the prevailing majority of other foodstuffs have not changed since 1 January 1968, which means for more than 10 years. It is also a well-known fact that on several occasions the retail prices of important mass consumer goods and of goods assigned to special age groups and social groups--such as fish and canned fish, poultry, women's and children's stockings, rubber boots, as well as daily life consumer goods and cultural goods, medicines, sportswear and hiking equipment, children's knitted clothing and students clothing, readymade clothes, woolen materials, and others--have even been reduced.

The intensive and comprehensive evaluation of the levels and correlation of retail prices of goods and public services in our country and in other countries show that it is necessary to change some of them, since they do not represent an incentive for the producers and, to a certain degree, they impede a normal covering of needs on the markets. At the same time, the prices of clothing, furniture, electrical appliances, cultural and everyday goods, medicines, fish and fish products, fruit, vegetables, and of many other goods remain unchanged.

The decree points out concrete changes in the prices of certain consumer goods and public services. An analysis of these prices shows that in their majority, there are goods which are subsidized by the state and which expensive raw materials, energy and fuel imported from abroad, play a role during production. In this case, we can say that this is a comprehensively well-founded and objectively necessary measure. The measures envisaged by the decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are in accordance with the everlasting and future interests of the working people in our country. These measures are creating prerequisites for a better management of the country's wealth and for a more rational use of the existing resources in production as well as in private consumption.

Socialism is a society of working people. There are no classes or strata or parasites. There is only one path leading toward the people's prosperity--this is the increase of the national income, reserves for the increase of the country's economic power and, hence, for a happier and more prosperous life in each working place and in every workers collective. Such reserves are represented by our labor discipline, by our creative initiative, by saving raw materials, other materials, financial resources and energy, and by better labor organization, by perfecting planning activities and by consistently applying the economic approach. The first and most important conclusion of the decree is to resolutely improve the work of each link in the national economy, to improve the management, the cultural standards and education of the people, to perfect labor organization and to increase the effectiveness and quality of all our activities.

The tasks which our society is accomplishing, the personal role and responsibility of every citizen, the exceptionally topical character of the measures which the party is promoting in connection with improving and increasing the strength and power of our society's economy--all these things demand an improvement of political work, of party and social organizations among the working people. They demand a tempering of their Marxist-Leninist conviction as to the correctness of the party policy, so that a mature socialist society may result.

There is no more an important and responsible task at the present moment than the fulfilment of counter-plans for this year and for the 5-year plan period as a whole. It is a duty of primary importance of the party and social organizations, of economic and state organs, to mobilize the efforts of all working people, to create exemplary labor organization and to create all necessary prerequisites for work at a regular pace for the production of greater quantities of more varied, higher quality goods, of more national income. Only thus will we be able to create solid prerequisites for the further increase of the people's real incomes, for the better satisfaction of the people's constantly growing material and intellectual needs.

The entire complex of measures for enhancing the role of the work wages and of prices, for increasing the effectiveness and quality of production is a large-scale measure that contributes to the further, consistent implementation of the party's December program for the purpose of raising the people's living standards and insuring the comprehensive upsurge of our motherland.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR 'HOLY WAR' AGAINST U.S.

LD261913 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran/Washington--Today's New York TIMES called on the U.S. Government to take advantage of the present tense relations with Iran to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Middle East which would be more efficient than any retaliatory action against Iran. The paper proposed that military bases in Sinai, which Israel returns to Egypt, should be used by the U.S. B-52 planes can land on these bases, which belong to the most modern in the world.

The U.S. refuses to extradite the former shah to Iranian authorities and the concentration of naval forces near Iran raise warlike mood in Iran. Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni today called for "holy war" against the U.S. in a statement to Islamic Revolutionary Guards. [words indistinct] that the war must be waged in religious, economic and political fields. The ayatollah ordered Islamic Revolutionary Guards to ensure military training of Iranian youth.

PRESS NOTES U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS, WARNINGS TO IRAN

AU261444 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 November on page 7 carries a 450-word CTK-attributed report entitled: "United States is Threatening With Force; Dangerous Aggravation of American-Iranian Relations." Citing Western press agencies quoting Jody Powell, CTK reports Carter "publicly indicating for the first time that the USA could use military force against Iran," if the hostages are not released. CTK notes the Iranian students' reaction to this: Threats to kill the hostages. CTK goes on to report that "shortly after publication of the threat of the U.S. Government, the Pentagon announced" the movement of the Kitty Hawk and five other vessels to the Indian Ocean, noting that further U.S. Navy units are operating near the Persian Gulf. CTK then reports the "emphatic Washington warning that it would be a grave mistake to underrate President Carter's statement, according to which Iran is fully responsible for the security of the American hostages in Tehran." An abbreviated version of the same report appears in Bratislava PRAVDA of the same date on pages 1 and 7.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 November on page 7, carries a 300-word CTK-attributed report entitled: "Washington Considers 'Lightning Action'; Iranian Students Refused To Receive Another U.S. Representative." After reporting Congressman Hansen's visit to Tehran, the report says that according to UPI: "Washington military circles are striving to think up an 'effective rescue air operation' to liberate the 49" U.S. hostages, which "so far cannot be taken into consideration, mainly because the embassy is situated in the center of the city." It adds that "on the basis of the White House decision on Tuesday" the Kitty Hawk is being moved to the vicinity of Iran, together with other vessels. CTK concludes by noting that the carrier Midway is already in the Arabian Sea, and by describing the ships' combat potential. RUDE PRAVO of the same day, pages 1 and 7, carries an abbreviated version of this report.

U.S. DRIFTING TOWARD MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

AU261125 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 22 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed "IY": "Crisis in Installments"]

[Text] A group of employees of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been held in the embassy building by a group of Iranian students for 18 days now and the tension in American-Iranian relations has been growing accordingly.

While Khomeyni's followers in Iran have been expressing support for his policy with huge demonstrations and demanding the handing over of the overthrown shah, the United States has begun for the first time talking about using force to free the hostages. The deed, which is without precedent and which violates the hitherto valid international conventions, has begun to run against Tehran. American authorities have begun studying the identities of thousands of Iranian students in the United States (their number is estimated at 50,000-100,000) and, after having screened the first 7,000, they announced the expulsion of first 700 persons. One can expect that if the crisis is not resolved, a similar fate will affect several hundred more Iranians. The United States has also begun direct military pressure on Iran. The Pentagon has ordered the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, together with five other accompanying vessels, to the Persian Gulf; the group of naval vessels will be joined by the aircraft carrier Midway, which already operates in the area. Aboard that little fleet are thousands of Marines, and, according to unconfirmed reports, at several American bases commando detachments are allegedly being readied for a drop on Tehran to free the hostage diplomats. Everything attests to the fact that the Carter administration does not want to employ extreme measures that might aggravate the already widespread anti-American mood in the Islamic world. It does not even have to when we realize that Washington still has not exhausted all possibilities of economic pressure. Within the country, pressure on the White House is growing to cut off the deliveries of foodstuffs to Iran and thus force Khomeyni to back down. Carter and his advisers have so far resisted those efforts as well as a speeded-up use of force and are trying to resolve the whole conflict in a peaceful manner. Of course, the United States does not intend handing-over the overthrown shah--whose extradition is well-founded from the legal point of view--nor does it intend handing-over its loyal servants for just punishment.

And thus the drama in Tehran, provided some sort of dramatic development does not occur, can, for a long time to come, devolve into an unpleasant international incident which increases tension in a region which, in the first place, needs a tranquil and peaceful atmosphere for its development.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON EARTHQUAKE TO KHOMEYNI

AU261349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram of Condolence"]

[Text] Prague, 21 November, CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Ayatollah Khomeyni, religious and political representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a telegram of condolence on the catastrophic earthquake in Iran's northeastern areas.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL; GOOD TROOP RELATIONS NOTED

AU211216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Relations"]

[Text] In Prague on Wednesday, CSSR deputy premier Rudolf Rohlicek received Col Gen Dimitriy Yazov, commander of the central group of Soviet troops in the CSSR, and Col Gen Karel Rusov, chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Rohlicek expressed appreciation for the mutual cooperation between Soviet troops and the Czechoslovak People's Army and the comradely relations between the central group of Soviet troops in the CSSR and the Czechoslovak bodies and organizations.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND MOSCOW THEATER PRODUCTION IN BRATISLAVA

LD221116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] One of the major events of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month was yesterday's performance by the Moscow State Academic Theater in Bratislava. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, both members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, together with other representatives of our political and public life.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TRAIN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

Received by Hoffmann

LD231044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] This evening Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met the leaders of the "Friendship Train" which has arrived in our country. The meeting, which was very cordial, concentrated primarily on the future development of friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet working people.

Meeting With Kapek

LD270034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The "Friendship Train" delegation of Moscow working people in Prague for the "Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship" and "Days of Moscow" was received today at the conclusion of their visit by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

He thanked the Moscow workers, technicians and engineers for their long-standing assistance in the development of our capital, and for their passing on of their rich experience which contributes to the fulfillment of the demanding conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He recalled that the high level of all-round friendly relations and friendship is borne out among other things by thousands of mutual patronage agreements concluded between production organizations in Prague and Moscow.

The Soviet guests expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded them in Prague and praised the high level of and rate of development of Prague. They emphasized that mutual exchanges of expert experience were the best way to further deepen the friendship between the working people of the two socialist capitals.

FOJTIK RECEIVES BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD240032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Todor Ganchev, deputy head of the Department for Propaganda and Agitation. In a comradely discussion the two sides exchanged experiences from the topical issues concerning ideological and mass political work of both fraternal parties.

KEMPNY RECEIVES GDR INSPECTORATE DELEGATION

LD180050 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate of the GDR, headed by minister-chairman of the committee, Albert Stief, concluded its visit to our country yesterday. At the close of the stay of the delegation it was received by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. They appreciated the usefulness of a mutual exchange of experiences between control bodies of the two countries.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LENART, COLOTKA

LD192142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received today in Bratislava Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the start of his tour of duty. The new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia was also received today by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier.

CYPRIOT TU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HOFFMANN

LD231500 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann received here on Friday a four-member delegation of the Pancyprian Federation of Labor (PEO), led by its secretary, Maria Vanezou.

They expressed conviction that the visit of representatives of the largest Cypriot trade union organization contributed to further deepening of cooperation between both countries' trade unions.

CUBAN MINISTER OF CULTURE ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD241823 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, member of the State Council and minister of culture, arrived here on Friday night for a several-day friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Meeting With Bilak

LD262130 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here on Monday Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of culture.

The two officials discussed the fulfilment of the tasks set by the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 1st Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. Armando Hart Davalos left here later on Monday.

TUDEH LEADER DOUBTS U.S. WILL ATTACK IRAN

LD261436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (ADN correspondent)--"Our people will fight resolutely against the new conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and will face up to everything necessary for this struggle which will intensify further." This was stated by Nuroddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of Iran's Tudeh Party, in an interview with ADN's Tehran correspondent.

Asked about the present situation, Kianuri said: "We regard the latest events as aggravation of relations between Iran and the United States which is only to be expected. The United States and all other imperialists, especially NATO members, have not even begun to come to terms with the revolutionary developments in Iran. Their interests have been badly hit. They are therefore attempting to win back their former positions by any possible means, ranging from espionage and sabotage to overt threats of military action against Iran."

Kianuri stressed that the Iranian people will triumph in their fight against U.S. imperialism. He pointed to the support which Iran is receiving from all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the world. "I doubt, however, that the United States will do such a stupid thing as to undertake a military attack on Iran. That would be catastrophic for them for Iran is situated in one of the most sensitive areas in the world, on which the entire energy supply for West Europe and Japan depends. The wave of anti-American feeling which has swept through countries of this region in the last few days also ought to show the United States that military intervention would be an act of gross stupidity.

Kianuri expressed the view that there is still a long struggle ahead of the Iranian people and against U.S. imperialism in particular. U.S. imperialism would try anything to eliminate the Iranian revolution. "The main problem is the liberation of Iran from U.S. domination in all spheres: Political, economic and cultural. In the first phase we have liberated ourselves politically and in part militarily. Now we are faced with difficult task of liberating ourselves from the U.S. economic yoke too," he said. In a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party, the Iranian people are called upon to prepare themselves for the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

PRESS REPORTS U.S. TROOP MOVEMENTS IN MIDEAST

AU261350 [Editorial Report AU] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 22 and 24 November carries factual reports on the 20 November White House statement on Iran and on the movement of U.S. aircraft carriers and helicopter units. Since 24 November, GDR media reference to possible U.S. military action in the Middle East is confined to a 50-word ADN report from Washington on "the landing at Dahran Base in Saudi Arabia of several U.S. Air Force transport planes with special plainclothes units aboard" on Friday [23 November], carried by both NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and BERLINER ZEITUNG in their 24-25 November editions.

COMMENTARY ON GROMYKO'S BONN VISIT, IRANIAN CRISIS

DW270639 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 26 Nov 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Regular consultations on the level of foreign ministers or even chiefs of state have ceased to be something unusual in relations between socialist and capitalist countries, nor are they unusual in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic.

Here much has normalized in the seventies, and in many respects, including the field of economic cooperation, one can even talk of a really good relationship. Yet, if Andrey Gromyko's recent visit to Bonn had an extraordinary significance, then this is owing to the extraordinary situation Europe is faced with in these weeks and owing to the role the Federal Republic plays in this situation.

The Soviet foreign minister characterized the decision that is at stake in a speech in Bonn in which he first praised the successes of detente in the seventies and then went on to say: Will this main direction of European and global politics also be pursued in the eighties, or will there be a backward development? Will agreement between states grow further, or will confrontation gain the upper hand? All these are not useless questions; regrettably, the latest development is such as not to diminish but enhance concerns over the continuation of the state of affairs in Europe. This is connected with the plans to station new missiles and nuclear weapons with a medium range of action on the territory of West European countries, and we and the FRG do not speak the same language in this matter.

Thus Gromyko had said everything again, what is at stake is not just a new round of the arms race [several words indistinct], what is additionally at stake is the world political climate in the next decade. What is the attitude of the Federal Republic in this critical situation? The Federal Republic being the second strongest military power of NATO, the state at the interface of the 2 military blocs, the country in the center of Europe where by far most of the nuclear weapons are stockpiled already today? What is the stance of the FRG on the Soviet proposal to open negotiations immediately? These questions were bound to be in the focus of Gromyko's talks with the FRG Government politicians.

Officials in Bonn have tried hard to dodge these questions, to play down the import of the talks, to pretend that everything is not that bad after all, that there is time enough left, and the attempt to gain time really was the background of these tactics. Because NATO feels that resistance is growing from day to day against the planned December decisions, that the public in these countries has begun to grasp the whole extent of what is at stake. The mass rally in Utrecht last weekend, the demand of the Danish Social Democrats to negotiate immediately and to postpone the NATO decision by 6 months, the appeal of the Vatican to renounce the deployment of new missiles, the statement of SPD politician Eppler that the missile decision provokes the Soviet Union, growing resistance in Italy--all this shows that the missile advocates have little time left, that time is passing quickly.

Some people would very much like to hold the NATO meeting at an earlier date to prevent events in the next two weeks which must be prevented under any circumstances. Since the federal government is among the missile advocates--a fact which has been confirmed during the Gromyko visit--it was concerned to somewhat retouch the character of the negotiations with the Soviet foreign minister, to somehow (?cover up) the problems discussed. This attempt definitely failed, however, when Gromyko, during his press conference, said that a NATO decision on the production of new medium-range missiles and their deployment in Western Europe would destroy the basis of disarmament negotiations. This thwarted the intention of making anybody believe that the socialist countries would react to the planned decision of NATO as if nothing had happened.

So one thing remains clear: Those interested in a further improvement of the Soviet-West German relationship, those intent on entering the eighties with responsibility will have to come out for immediate negotiations without delay and without the burden of new arms decisions. Considerations of prestige can be but the last obstacle to the postponement at least of a decision which has been backed by Bonn more than once.

Last week, dear listeners, efforts were intensified to reach a solution to the problems between the United States and Iran. These include the convocation of the Security Council by UN Secretary General Waldheim. According to U.S. newspaper reports the UN representatives of nonalined states plan to draft a package proposal envisaging, among other things, the release of the U.S. diplomatic personnel in Iran and a public debate in the Security Council which would give Iran an opportunity to utter its complaints against the United States. The president of the UN Security Council said previously that he did not want to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, but that he had to stress that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and diplomatic institutions had under any circumstances to be observed under the international recognized rules.

The Soviet foreign minister said in Madrid that the Soviet Union would not interfere in Iran's internal affairs, adding that he hoped that a solution satisfactory for all regarding the problem of the occupied embassy would be found soon. Such circumspect statements are in gross contrast to the hysterical attacks of the West in the last few days [words indistinct] where detailed plans on a military intervention are discussed, where the destruction of Iranian oilfields is announced, where U.S. citizens demand a plot of the CIA against the Government of Iran, where entire naval units have been given movement orders, where, like in Texas, posters appeared carrying the slogan "Drop an Atom Bomb on Iran," and where some quarters even go so far as to insult the followers of Islam as barbarians of the Middle Ages.

Officials in the United States never left any doubt about whom they were siding with in the conflict between the followers and the adversaries of the shah. When the revolution in Iran was victorious there was talk of Washington's threatened strategic interests. At the time the plans on setting up a socalled unilateral corps of more than 100,000 men took concrete shape. At the time already all possible variants of military intervention were discussed and in the following months, according to U.S. press reports, Washington had tried everything to influence the development in Iran to its own liking, without success, however.

Reports indicate that the entry of the deposed shah into the United States, which is known to have triggered the occupation of the embassy, by no means has been for health reasons alone. The shah reportedly is not as sick as was originally stated, and the FRG television recently said that nobody doubted that the shah could also have undergone medical treatment outside the United States. Therefore the question arose, the television station said, whether the United States was not to give him a place of refuge there.

It was a demonstration which many people in Iran considered a provocation, given the experiences they had with the shah and his backers in the United States. Be that as it may, if commentaries in the West these days talk about the Vietnam trauma from which the United States has to free itself and that the time has come for the world power United States to show its fist again, then one feels how the wind blows. Goodbye.

CP IN SYRIA, INDIA CONDEMNS U.S. THREATS TO IRAN

AU270935 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Damascus/Delhi (ADN correspondent)--The Syrian Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party condemned the U.S. threat of military intervention in Iran. In a statement released in Damascus, the Syrian Communist Party also opposes Washington's decision to freeze Iranian money deposits in U.S. banks. The Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party, in a resolution, termed the sending of U.S. men-of-war to the Indian Ocean "a new serious threat to the independence of the states of that region."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO PDRY

LD182230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 79 p 3 LD/AU

[Joint communique issued on the 15-17 November official visit to the PDRY of the GDR party-government delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, a GDR party and government delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] 15-17 November 1979.

Erich Honecker and his delegation were accorded a popular and official welcome by the PDRY people and leaders expressive of the sentiments of deep friendship and the close cooperation between the PDRY and the GDR and their friendly peoples.

In appreciation of the Yemeni people's struggle for national independence, Erich Honecker and his delegation laid a wreath at the martyrs' monument. They also visited several economic projects and historic sites in the PDRY.

At the official talks, the Yemeni side was led by Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, while the GDR side was led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Erich Honecker exchanged views on ways to strengthen and develop relations between the two parties and countries and also on the international situation. The talks were held in an atmosphere of affection, friendship, complete confidence, mutual understanding and identity of views and opinions.

Taking part in the talks on the PDRY side were 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Muhammad Salis Muti, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and minister of fish resources; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister; Shatal 'Umar 'Ali, head of the East European Department at the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Yasin Ahmad Salih, head of the East European Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ahmad Abduh Rajih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the GDR.

Taking part in the talks on the GDR side were Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gunther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs; (?Friedel Trappen), deputy head of the international relations section at the SED Central Committee; Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy foreign minister; Friedmar Clausnitzee, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ernst-Peter Rabenhorst, the GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PDRY.

During their talks 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Erich Honecker expressed deep satisfaction at the cordial and close relations between the friendly Republic of Democratic Yemen and Democratic Germany under the leadership of the PDRY and the SED, the two leading forces for social development in their countries.

They stressed their resolve to continue to expand and promote the fraternal relations between the YSP and the SED and between the two friendly countries and their social organizations in all fields so as to strengthen the common struggle for social progress, peace and detente and against oppression and exploitation.

Erich Honecker praised the important achievements accomplished by the PDRY in the political, economic and social fields under the leadership of the YSP. He also stressed the great significance of the establishment of the YSP in the history of the PDRY. He stressed the GDR's support for the PDRY in its drive to achieve all the objectives set out in the YSP program and the decisions of its first congress and in the struggle against the plots being hatched by imperialist forces with the aim of obstructing its independent social development.

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the PDRY's participation as observer in CEMA would encourage cooperation with the GDR and other states in the socialist community. He expressed high regard for the PDRY's foreign policy based on the principles of coexistence and internationalist solidarity, which made a valuable contribution to strengthening world peace and the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed the PDRY's appreciation of the significant achievements realized by the GDR under the SED leadership in building a developing socialist society. He expressed high appreciation for the foreign policy of the GDR, which aims at strengthening international peace, security and detente and for the valuable assistance the GDR had been extending to people struggling for their independence and the promotion of their social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

He expressed his gratitude for the GDR's assistance and backing to the PDRY.

Out of the desire of the two sides to develop close relations of friendship between the two friendly peoples and countries, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and the GDR. They expressed their conviction that the treaty constitutes a firm and reliable foundation for the expansion of close political cooperation and cordial relations between the two peoples and countries and their common efforts in the struggle for peace, international detente and social progress and a contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity.

During the visit, the following agreements and protocols were signed: A protocol for party cooperation between the YSP and the SED and a program for developing economic and technical cooperation until 1985. The PDRY side explained to the GDR side the efforts made to achieve Yemeni unity by peaceful means. The GDR side expressed its gratification at the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic in implementation of the Kuwait and San'a statements on Yemeni unity.

The two sides expressed their concern over continuing attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to create a center of tension by building military bases and creating reactionary military alliances in the gulf area. On this basis they condemned designs to concoct justifications for military intervention in this oil-rich area on the pretext of protecting the Straits of Hormuz and the attempts to impose their will on sovereign states by building up forces of strategic intervention. [paragraph continues]

They expressed their conviction that the consolidation of peace and security in the gulf area will help guarantee mutual trust and cooperation based on good-neighborliness among all the states in the gulf area through noninterference in the internal affairs of others and respect for the right of each of them to free and independent development.

The two countries supported efforts to make the Red Sea a zone of permanent peace on the basis of complete respect for the rights and interests of the states bordering on it. They also affirmed the freedom of international navigation in it. They condemned all imperialist attempts to set up aggressive military alliances which threatened the security and stability of the peoples of the area.

In their review of the international situation both sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They expressed their concern at the dangerous situation in this region and affirmed their condemnation and rejection of the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement signed with U.S. participation considering it to be an operation diametrically opposed to the fundamental interests of all Arab states and peoples. They regarded the separate agreement as a serious obstacle to a comprehensive and just settlement leading to lasting peace in the Middle East. They affirmed that a just and permanent solution to this problem will be brought about only by the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and guarantees of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state. The two sides affirmed that it is necessary no more than ever before that the position of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, be strengthened.

They also affirmed their readiness to continue providing political, moral and material support for the PLO.

Both sides hailed the steadfastness of the Arab peoples and states in their struggle for the liberation of their territories and against the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. They affirmed the need to continue to reinforce unity of action among Arab states and the nationalist forces on the basis of rejecting the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreements and a resolute struggle against the renunciation of national interests of all the Arab peoples. They denounced attempts to disrupt Arab solidarity in order to carry through the capitulatory design aimed at entrenching imperialist influence in the region and the continued plunder of its people's resources.

Both sides affirmed their support for the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy. They regard them as still constituting the basis of the unity of joint Arab action to defend their legitimate rights and interests.

Both sides stressed the need for cooperation and coordination between the Arab states on the one hand and the states of the socialist bloc on the other, and for building firm relations with them as well as with progressive forces and national and social liberation movements that support the just Arab cause in order to confront the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy against the Arab peoples.

Both sides welcomed the progress made at the Helsinki Conference on peace and cooperation in Europe, which constitutes a solid basis for peaceful cooperation in Europe. They condemned any moves by the imperialist forces which were likely to run counter to efforts to strengthen international peace and detente. They also expressed in this connection their concern over plans to establish new nuclear missiles in certain territories of West Europe. Both sides welcomed the important initiative for peace and disarmament which was announced recently by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin.

Both sides affirmed that the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, in accordance with the initiative defined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, is a fundamental element in the consolidation of detente in Europe. They affirmed their total commitment to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Erich Honecker praised the historic successes and gains of African peoples in their struggle against imperialist domination and for national liberation and independent social progress. They affirmed their full solidarity with African peoples in their just struggle against the continuance of colonialism, racism, neocolonialism and imperialist influence and condemned all imperialist attempts and designs to harm the struggle's progress and the aspirations of the African peoples to freedom, independence, democracy, progress and peace.

Both sides expressed their high appreciation of the successes achieved by progressive African states in the political, economic and cultural structure of their societies and the progress of their peoples. They condemned all imperialist attempts and designs that threaten the security and stability of these countries and which are aimed at preventing them from implementing programs for their political and social advancement and development.

Both sides affirmed their continued backing for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. They resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination by the minority regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury and expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representatives--the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and the African National Congress, ANC--against the racist minority regimes and for genuine liberation and independence. They also expressed their solidarity with the frontline states in repulsing the aggressive military operations launched by the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury. They affirmed their denunciation of the attempts by imperialist forces to create agent regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of their peoples.

Both sides welcomed the victory of the popular forces in Nicaragua over Somoza's dictatorial regime, a victory which crowned the long struggle of the Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

They condemned the policy of suppression being practiced by the fascist dictatorial regime in Chile against the heroic Chilean people and backed the Chilean people's struggle for freedom and democracy.

Both sides affirmed their fraternal solidarity with the Republic of Cuba. They denounced U.S. imperialism's vicious campaigns of distortion and provocative military maneuvers against Cuba.

Both sides looked forward to the stabilization of the tense situation in Southeast Asia. They praised the valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people and the people's of Democratic Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle to consolidate their independence, reconstruct their homelands and defend their national sovereignty. They regarded the People's Revolutionary Council in Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people authorized to represent the country at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

Both sides affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against foreign intervention and counterrevolutionary forces and their right to choose the path of their independent development.

Both sides also welcomed the Iranian revolution, which liberated the Iranian people from the shah's rule and ended the role which Iran had been playing as a gendarme for imperialist interests in the area.

The two sides affirmed the need for full implementation of resolutions passed by the United Nations and the nonalined movement and other international efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free from imperialist military bases. In this connection they welcomed the USSR's proposal for resumption of the discontinued U. S.-Soviet discussions on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean. They condemned the presence and expansion of imperialist bases in the ocean, especially on Diego Garcia and Al-Masirah Islands. They also condemned theformation of a new U. S. fleet in this area. They demanded their elimination because they are a direct threat to the security and stability of the states and peoples of the region and to world peace.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Erich Honecker expressed their high appreciation of the nonalined movement, which is a significant and positive factor in international relations. They expressed high appreciation of the resolutions of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined movement in Havana, which made a positive contribution to the consolidation of international peace, security and detente and strengthened the struggles of peoples against imperialism, colonialism and necolonialism and for the victory of peoples, the consolidation of their political independence, their economic and social development and the creation of a new international economic order based on equality.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, noted with gratification that further progress has been achieved in changing the world balance of power in favor of socialism, peace, progress and national liberation, thnaks to joint efforts by the states of the socialist camp and the states of national liberation and all anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces. They condemned all attempts by imperialist forces to hinder efforts to achieve peace, and their conspiracies against the national sovereignty and social progress of peoples.

They affirmed their determination to strengthen the process of international detente and protect mankind from the dangers of nuclear war. In this connection the two sides attached great importance to the consolidation of the unity of action between the states of the socialist camp and the liberated nationalist states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the democratic and progressive forces in their struggle to stop the arms race, take concrete steps to reduce arms and in favor of disarmament. They declared that the entry of the American-Soviet treaty for (?nuclear) strategic arms limitation into a phase of implementation is regarded as a significant contribution to the cause of deepening international detente and preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war.

They further encouraged the continuation of the negotiations to achieve further progress in (?curbing) arms and in favor of disarmament for the sake of the security, prosperity and progress of mankind.

Both sides supported the preparations that are under way for a world conference on disarmament and to conclude an international agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations and an agreement on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

Both sides said they were convinced of the importance of a strengthened UN role in the establishment of world security and peace. They affirmed the need for joint action to fulfill the principles and objectives of the UN Charter. They welcomed the proposals submitted by the USSR to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly on the prohibition of the use of the policy of hegemony in international relations.

Both sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the positive results yielded by the visit of the GDR party and official delegation to the PDRY. They regarded it as a major event in continuing the development of cordial relations and fruitful cooperation between the YSP and SED, the PDRY and the GDR and the two friendly peoples.

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed his profuse thanks to Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il for the warm reception and welcome accorded him and the GDR party and official delegation. He extended an invitation to Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO GENEVA ENVIRONMENT CONGRESS

LD132206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva--On behalf of the GDR, Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for environmental protection and water conservancy, signed a convention on Tuesday in Geneva, along with government representatives of other states, on far-reaching, cross-border air pollution. This convention had earlier been approved, together with other documents, by the All-European Environmental Congress which opened the same day.

The congress has received a message of greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which states: "The GDR supports the development of international cooperation in order to solve the pressing problem of environmental protection as well as all efforts to protect the human environment and to make national use of natural resources. The All-European Environmental Congress is a further important step toward implementing the recommendations of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is an order of our time to solve jointly global problems which affect the life of every people, the whole system of international relations.

"As life convincingly proves, mutual cooperation can only flourish in peace. That is why the GDR resolutely advocates international detente, real measures to end the arms race and for disarmament. The latest peace initiative by the USSR is a convincing expression of a genuine will for peace. The peoples expect these important and far-reaching disarmament and peace proposals to be answered in a positive manner. Effective disarmament could simultaneously free considerable means for overcoming urgent problems of environmental protection."

PARAMILITARY FORCES TO INTENSIFY TRAINING

LD221222 Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The paramilitary "Fighting Groups of the Working Class" which are directly under control of the SED will next year hold "large-scale tactical exercises".

According to Information Bureau West this was announced by Lt Gen Willi Seifert, deputy GDR minister of the interior. In this connection he described the "intensification of combat training" of these units--which today number about 400,000 men and which used to be described as enterprise fighting groups--as an important task in the preparation of the tactical exercises.

Training Year Completed

AU141238 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 79 p 1 AU

["Best Marks for Workers Battalions: Exercises of Combat Groups at the End of the Training Year"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In November the combat groups of the workers class completed the 1979 training year with exemplary results. In final examinations in combat training all the units affirmed their increased capability. In actions in squad and platoon formation the fighters displayed sound military knowledge, abilities and skills. The battalions and companies scored good and excellent marks in tactical training as well as in firing hand guns and heavy weapons. It was possible to achieve an average 90 percent participation in training in the units. Lt Gen Willi Seifert, deputy minister of the interior, noted in this context that at all times the members of the combat groups have honorably fulfilled their class assignment with high performances in both production and training.

HOFFMANN PRAISES ROLE OF CIVILIANS IN NATIONAL ARMY

LD221636 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann today praised the achievements of the civilian personnel of the National People's Army [NVA], together with the soldiers, as a valuable contribution to a strong fighting force and high combat readiness. At a meeting between leading officials of the civilian personnel's trade union, Army General Hoffmann said that the modern military system posed new, complicated tasks for the NVA civilian personnel as well. It required the whole person at all times to guarantee the secure protection of socialism and peace, together with the Soviet Army and the other allied forces.

EVANGELICAL SYNOD WELCOMES BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS

AU151730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Summary] "Greifswald (ADN)--The synod of the Griefswald Evangelical Land Church once more warned, at its most recent session, of the dangers of the arms race and welcomed the disarmament proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin." The report of the Griefswald church leadership approved by the Synod states in part: "We urgently hope that this decision strengthens confidence and stabilizes peace." The church representatives expressed their expectation that the SALT II agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms will become effective.

"'Together with the church leadership the synod is of the opinion that the social responsibility of the Christians and churches is being challenged more and more. This particularly applies to the commitment of churches to peace in this world,' the participants in the conference noted in a resolution. 'It is with good reason that a service is being expected from the churches that extends beyond the different political, economic, and military world systems.' [paragraph continues]

In view of 'frightening reports about arms projects in our world' the Greifswald synod asks the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and the member churches to continue the initiated activities concerning the responsibility for peace and to encourage the congregations to carry out service to peace in our country."

In this context the GDR declaration of intent also was stressed "which is being signed these days by congregation members of our land church as well." It was noted in the resolution of the participants in the synod that the present arms race consumes immense means and that all politicians who are striving to halt this development by negotiations deserve every possible support. "The churches are watching all steps of these politicians to secure peace with vivid attention."

The church leadership also reminded the participants in the synod of the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 23 November 1978 to the effect that man's dream on a world without military conflicts is no utopia. "The Griefswald synod also dealt with a number of internal church affairs."

SED CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

AU151306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] "Berlin (ND)--A working conference of the Central Auditing Commission with the SED's Bezirk and Kreis Auditing Commissions took place in Mittweida's Ernst Schneller Bezirk Party School on 9 and 10 November 1979. Kurt Seibt, Central Auditing Commission chairman, spoke on the topic 'The Growing Responsibility of the Auditing Commissions in Fulfilling the Tasks Related to Implementing the Party's Decisions.' He explained in his speech how the auditing commissions can make an important contribution to the further successful implementation of the course of unity of economic and social policy adopted by the 9th SED Congress. The demanding tasks which particularly result from the resolutions of the 9th and 10th Central Committee session also demand that the auditing organs, with their means, exert increased influence on the consistent and strict implementation of these resolutions. Kurt Seibt stressed that a fundamental principle of our party that should be observed particularly carefully is to be always attentive to the working peoples' concerns, and to promote and utilize their initiative for a high increase in performance and for strengthening the material base of the GDR's national economy.

"Proceeding from the fact that political-ideological work is and remains the essence of any party work, Comrade Seibt pointed out that in view of the growing demands on our national economy as well as of the continuous immediate confrontation with the imperialist class enemy the comrades and all working people should be armed daily with arguments. This results in the great responsibility of the auditing commissions to assert their influence to ensure that party leaderships and organizations purposefully and effectively use the available propaganda and agitation means. The Central Auditing Commission chairman thanked the thousands of members, candidate members and staff workers of the auditing commissions for their successful work." After the report the participants in the conference carried out in 16 seminars a constructive exchange of views and experiences on the further activities of the party's auditing organs. "The conference unanimously approved the GDR's declaration of intent concerning the USSR's disarmament initiative. In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the comrades pledged to employ all their strength for the further successful implementation of our party's policy aimed at peace and at our people's well-being."

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST

26 November Arrival

LD262318 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI)--An Austrian parliamentary delegation arrived in Budapest Monday under Anton Benyan, president of the Austrian National Council. The members of the delegation are Rudolf Thalhammer, third president of the National Council, deputy head of the delegation, as well as Deputies Anton Berger, Wolfgang Blenk, Josef Lenzi, Fritz Marsch, Anton Schlager and Hans Hafner, who will join the delegation later.

The delegation was received on arrival by its host Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and by several other parliamentary officials. Present was Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Budapest.

Talks Begin

LD262320 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI)--Hungarian-Austrian parliamentary talks began at the Parliament Building in Budapest on Monday afternoon. The Hungarian team at the deliberations is headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, while the Austrian delegations is led by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council. Also present at the talks was Johann Josef Dengler, Austrian ambassador to Budapest.

The Austrian parliamentary delegation arrived in Budapest on Monday.

HAVASI RECEIVES USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL

LD262332 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Central Committee, received Oleg T. Bogomolov, director of the Soviet Science Academy's Economic Institute of Socialist World System, on Monday. Oleg T. Bogomolov is currently in Hungary at the invitation of the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

At the cordial and comradely meeting which took place at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest, the sides discussed issues connected with the development of the CMEA countries' world economic relations.

Jozsef Bognar, director of the Hungarian Academy's World Economic Research Institute, participated at the discussions. Also present was Janos Hoos, department head at the HSWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

ABRAHAM-LED DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--A delegation led by Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, has gone to Algeria to discuss the further development of Hungarian-Algerian relations in construction. As a result of several years of construction contacts between the two countries, several thousand dwellings are being built with the participation of Hungarian designers in Annaba and Guelma. The Oran University and several public buildings also are being built on the basis of Hungarian blueprints. Results of cooperation to date and possibilities for further developing them will be reviewed at the talks. Opening Hungarian technical days concerning construction and an exhibition is part of Kalman Abraham's program. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 79 p 5 AU]

LATEST U.S.-IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS DRAW SPECULATION

AU261412 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-25 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch: "Will There be a Compromise?"]

[Text] New York, 22 November--It seems that the tense atmosphere of the Washington-Tehran relations has relaxed a little because some political circles in Tehran reported yesterday that the 49 U.S. hostages detained in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would be released if Reza Pahlavi leaves the United States and goes to Mexico or Egypt.

On the other hand, people here acknowledge the increasing surge of anti-American feelings in other countries with predominantly Muslim populations. As we know, the demonstrations in Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have been followed by demonstrations in Turkey and Bangladesh. However, the Americans are now particularly interested in President Carter's statement to the effect that if the U.S. hostages in Tehran are put on trial for espionage, the United States would not exclude the possibility of using armed force to free the hostages. Tehran has already countered with the threat that, should the U.S. commandoes attack, all hostages will perish, the U.S. Embassy will be blown up and the Iranian people will oppose aggression with all their strength.

The press here is considering with astonishing absence of emotional excitement (is it bluffing?) the possible forms of the U.S. attack against the U.S. Embassy occupied by the Tehran students. It is being assumed in that connection that during a possible military operation the lives of the hostages would literally tremble in the balance. That is why another possibility has been assumed: The use of the U.S. naval units concentrated in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf to enforce a naval blockade of Iran and, in particular, to cut off the oil port of Kharg from the rest of the world. However, as it is believed here, such measures are sharply opposed by U.S. allies, above all by West Germany and Japan, which are countries depending to a tremendous extent on the supplies of Iranian oil.

The press here has reprinted excerpts from the statement made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who has recently visited Spain and who was asked about the latest stage of the American-Iranian crisis. In reply the minister declared that the Soviet Union's attitude to the revolutionary changes occuring in Iran is positive, but stressed that the changes are an internal affair of Iran and that no one from the outside should interfere in them. It is being stressed here that the minister also expressed the hope that the conflict between Washington and Tehran will be satisfactorily solved.

CARDINAL APPEALS TO IRAN FOR RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

ID242012 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, has sent a letter to the Iranian Embassy in Warsaw, addressed to the Iranian Government, in which he urges that the hostages taken prisoner by the Iranian students at the U.S. Embassy be freed.

We read in the letter:

In the name of fundamental human rights, in the name of the recognized order which regulates relations among nations, and in the name of world peace, I submit my plea to the Iranian Embassy in Warsaw to convey to their government our most sincere appeal to free all those kept captive at the U.S. Embassy in Iran who are regarded as political hostages.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

Power Production Proposals

AU261130 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0615 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Adalbert Krause dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--The result of the negotiations of the Austrian delegation led by Chancellor Kreisky in Warsaw is primarily a kind of declaration of intent by both sides because, although projects worth billions of shillings were discussed, there will not be any agreements ready to be signed until negotiations have been held between the firms concerned. Such negotiations are envisaged for the very near future.

At any rate, Austria regards Poland as a potential major energy partner for the future. Poland is immensely rich as far as coal deposits are concerned.

At the negotiations this weekend a 20-year plan for Polish coal deliveries to Austria was discussed. In 1983, Poland is to supply 200,000 tons of coa to Austria, in 1984 600,000 tons, and subsequently Polish coal deliveries are to be further raised up to over 1 million tons annually. What has not been solved yet, however, is the transport problem. According to latest experts reports, the much-discussed coal pipeline project seems not to be workable because Poland does not have enough water in its coal mining areas. Since coal is transported in such a pipeline in the form of coal dust mixed with water, large quantities of water would have to be available cheaply.

In view of the huge Polish coal reserves, the Austrian delegation has suggested to the Polish side the construction of thermal power plants. The basic idea underlying this plan had been expressed by Chancellor Kreisky more than a week ago at the Austrian Socialist Party Congress. At that time, he said that West Europe had only moderate energy resources and was compelled to import 60 percent of its energy requirements, while East Europe could export 10 percent of its primary energy. Cooperation between the two sides could lead to ties that would put the process of detente on a new lasting economic basis. Kreisky's idea: The West European industrialized states should manifest their readiness, in agreements, to build powerplants in East European countries that would be paid for in power deliveries, while guaranteeing these countries full control over the powerplants.

The Poles did not say "no" to this idea. The Austrian negotiators' delegation rather had the impression that they liked the idea, but it was still too new--the Poles first want to think it over. Another topic of the negotiations was the construction of a chemical plant by the Voest company. No agreement has been reached on prices yet, though. What Poland actually needs at the moment is not so much new industries as additional power production capacity. In this field, the situation is really dramatic. Poland would need another five powerplants to meet domestic power requirements.

This is demonstrated clearly to the Poles every night after the news casts: power consumption figures are broadcast using a scale ranging from 1 to 20, and depending on the scale reading, certain enterprises have to stop operating.

How a worker feels about his country's overall economic situation when he is asked to stop working at his firm to save energy, as in wartime, is easy to imagine. This picture is rounded off by dark streets because the street lights have been switched off, and by additional workless Saturdays.

Poland's credit rating has become rather poor. Nevertheless Chancellor Kreisky has expressed readiness for further capital investments, arguing that it is necessary to help the economic partner so as to improve his solvency. Such help in bad times is to be regarded as a sort of goodwill investment for the future.

This morning, political talks with party chief Edward Gierek and with Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz are scheduled. The chancellor will return to Vienna this afternoon.

PAP on Visit

LD262000 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov, PAP--Today was the last day of the three-day visit paid here by Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, on the invitation of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The chancellor was accompanied by Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance Hannes Androsch, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher and a group of senior officials, economic activitists and experts.

On Monday Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a meeting. Next, the Polish-Austrian plenary talks, presided over by both countries' heads of government, were completed.

The talks centred on the international situation and matters concerning the further development of relations between Poland and Austria, with a special view to economic cooperation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship and revealed the similarity or identity of views of both sides on many crucial international affairs. Poland and Austria are interested in the further progress in European detente and in adding military detente to the process. Both governments have big hopes connected with the coming meeting of the CSCE states-signatories in Madrid. Both governments will strive to deepen and expand the political dialogue between Poland and Austria in matters concerning European security and disarmament.

Both sides stressed the importance of Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament initiatives, presented in his Berlin speech on October 6 this year.

A lot of attention was also paid to the further expansion of the favourably developing Polish-Austrian relations, especially in economics and trade. Both sides were pleased with the to-date development of economic-trade relations, at the same time pointing to the need of maintaining the achieved level of turnovers between the two countries, their balancing and further activization. Especially important here is to increase Polish exports to Austria, expanding industrial cooperation and production-trade cooperation between Polish and Austrian enterprises on third markets.

The sides agree to sign an agreement on expanding economic, industrial and technical cooperation between small-and medium-sized enterprises and a protocol on deepening industrial cooperation between Polish and Austrian enterprises on third markets. In the afternoon Kreisky left Warsaw for home. The departing chancellor was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Meeting With Gierek, Jaroszewicz

LD262354 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Bruno Kriesky today in the presence of Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. The meeting was attended by Federal Vice-Chancellor of the Republic of Austria and Minister of Finance Hannes Androsch and Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

During the talks views on international problems of interest to both sides were exchanged and problems connected with further all-round development of Polish-Austrian relations were discussed. Present were ambassadors of both countries Andrzej Jadynak and Friedrich Zanetti.

Government Spokesman on Visit

LD262356 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 26, PAP--The meeting between Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was fruitful and useful, government spokesman Janiurek said in a statement for PAP. The (?visit) [word indistinct] the next step forward on the road towards the development of traditionally friendly relations between Poland and Austria and served the deepening of cooperation between both states in favour of detente and in the name of permanent and universal peace in Europe and the world.

In a recent period extension of mutually advantageous economic cooperation was noted. Heads of Polish and Austrian governments paid attention to the present-day state of mutual economic and trade relations and prospects of their further development, which depend to a great extent on the balancing of turnovers. Much can be done in the field through the extension of cooperation in industry and deepening of co-production and trade on third markets, and especially through an increase in Polish exports to Austria. The problems discussed during the meeting can influence considerably the intensification of the existing forms of cooperation. The commencement of cooperation in new fields can help eliminate the still existing barriers and difficulties in Polish-Austrian trade.

Janiurek pointed to the talks on international problems. Views expressed on main trends in the contemporary world, and especially those on peaceful co-existence and cooperation among the states of different socio-political systems and those concerning the fundamental issue for Europe which is the consolidation of detente were similar or identical, said the government press spokesman. During the talks it was expressed that Poland and Austria contributed and will contribute to construction of the foundation of peace and security through the development of all-round cooperation and through the shaping of friendly relations between our nations, added the government press spokesman.

GIEREK VISITS BIALYSTOK REGION, POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

LD231100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is visiting the Bialystok region today.

"Edward Gierek met the students and staff of the Bialystok Polytechnic. The rector, Prof Dr Eng Tadeusz Belowski, told the first secretary about the extension further development prospects of this very important university. It is worth adding, that the university has passed the halfway mark in its extension program.

"Edward Gierek then visited an exhibition of the work of Bialystok Polytechnic scientists for the national economy. It must be mentioned that this young university is taking part in the implementation of six [word indistinct] programs, among others the use of light weight concrete in housing construction and farm building construction. Two experimental farm buildings near Bielsk Podlaski, built from (?concrete-chip) elements, have passed the test with flying colors. Their photographs are in the exhibition.

"The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee also visited university buildings and the student campus, including the cafeteria which won first prize from among similar buildings throughout the country. He also saw the students' accomodations in residential halls."

Meeting With Farmers

LD231116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] On his visit to Bialystok Voivodship, Edward Gierek went to the parish of Monki, where he met a group of nearly 300 leading farmers. Speaking at the meeting, Edward Gierek referred to the guidelines for the 8th PZPR Congress and discussed the most important problems and tasks in the further development of agriculture and the entire food economy. He also answered questions offered by participants.

LEADERS TAKE PART IN REPORT-BACK MEETINGS

LD231308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] More party election report-back conferences were held today at workingplaces, parishes, urban districts and towns, and in higher educational establishments.

The following members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo took part in the conferences" Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz--in the Stalowa Walo Steelworks in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski--at the state railways regional headquarters in Przemysl; Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the party Central Committee--at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia; Stanislaw Kowalczyk, minister of internal affairs--at the party election report-back conference at the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee--in the party conference at the Warszawa Steelworks and at the Swierczewski Precision Works in Warsaw; and Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the Central Committee--at the nitrogen works in Tarnow.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GDR--Gerhard Weiss and Jan Szydlak, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic respectively, conducted talks in Warsaw on Wednesday [7 November]. The subject of the deliberations were the state of implementation of stipulations agreed to by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary, and Edward Gierek, first PZPR Central Committee secretary, as well as other problems related to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES 12TH RCP CONGRESS CONCLUDING SESSION

AU231700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1410 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at the concluding session of the 12th RCP Congress in Bucharest--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, for 5 days the great forum of the communists and of all our people--the 12th congress--has discussed and adopted documents of historic importance for Romania's constant development on the road of socialism and communism. [applause]

A number of the 1090 delegates have participated in the discussions in plenum and in sections, some 40 of the total of the delegates from all countries and fields of activity, in a spirit of lofty responsibility and in complete unity. All speakers made an extensive examination of the activity carried out by the party Central Committee and by all people and stressed the remarkable results recorded in the country's socioeconomic development and in fulfilling the 1976-80 5-Year Plan, the first stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause]

The main conclusion that follows from the congress discussions is that on the basis of the great victories recorded in the past 5 years we have created a lasting basis for the implementation of the party program provisions and for raising our nation's civilization onto a new level, the level of well-being and happiness for all our people. [applause]

At the same time, during the discussions a great deal of justified criticism was voiced about certain party and state bodies for shortcomings in their activity. A firmer self-criticism was also noted by certain party and state bodies about the shortcomings in their work. This is a guarantee that determined action will be taken to improve the entire activity, to improve the scientific leadership of our society in keeping with the requirements of the new stage of the country's historic development and to improve the role of the party and state bodies in the uniform leadership of the entire socio-economic life. [applause]

All speeches were permeated with concern in resolutely implementing the documents and decisions of the 12th congress. This great responsibility is obvious from the thousands upon thousands of proposals made during the discussion of the party documents by all people in the party meetings and conferences within the congress, both in the plenary sessions and in sections. We must sum up and thoroughly examine the proposals and suggestions made during these broad democratic discussions so as to be able to draw the necessary conclusions to improve the activity in all fields. [applause]

We can state with full justification that the congress proceedings and discussions that took place for months beforehand have forcefully stressed the increased spirit of exactingness and revolutionary responsibility of the party and state aktiv and of all our party. [cheers, chants]

One of the main characteristics of the 12th congress proceedings is the high competence, the high political, ideological level of the discussions during which numerous and essential problems of our socialist society were discussed. The floor was taken in the congress by workers, peasants, intellectuals from all fields, chairmen of cooperatives and enterprise directors, party and state cadres--beginning with commune mayors, enterprise party secretaries and up to ministers and the members of the Political Executive Committee--all speakers discussed with competence and communist responsibility both domestic and international matters, both practical and ideological and theoretical problems. [applause]

I must openly confess, comrades, that if I had not known the comrades who took the floor, and I believe all can say the same thing, it would have been very difficult to tell who is the chairman of a cooperative and who is an academician; as a matter of fact, all our party has achieved a high ideological and political level. [cheers, chants]

This forcefully stresses the tremendous successes recorded in raising the professional, technical-scientific, ideological and cultural level of our party and state aktiv, of the communists and of the broad peoples masses.

I want to stress this specifically, because all the great revolutionary changes in our fatherland are indissolubly linked with improving the professional, political, scientific-technical, ideological and cultural level of the party and of raising the socialist awareness of all our people. [cheers, chants]

This has been and will be the essential factor--uniting the efforts by the party and all people to resolutely implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We can state that the congress proceedings have demonstrated our party's political and organizational force and capability, the firm unity of the communists and of all party--the guarantee for successfully implementing all the decisions adopted and the entire party program. The congress has forcefully demonstrated the correctness of the nationality policy practiced by our party, the achievement of full equality of rights for all working people, irrespective of nationality--one of the great achievements of socialism and of our communist party. [cheers, chants]

The overall proceedings of the congress have demonstrated the unshakable unity between the party and people, the fact that our party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission to lead all our people along the bright road of socialism and communism, of well-being and happiness, of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

The congress discussions and the preparation of the congress demonstrate the broad democratism of our party and of our socialist system. All documents are the direct result of the creative thought of all our party. The broad democratism of our system is based on the active and direct participation of the peoples' masses, of all categories in the formulation of the country's domestic and foreign policy and in the activity of implementing it. It is our people who, together with the party, decide on their domestic and foreign policy, they are the people who insure the building of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

All the decisions adopted by our congress express great concern with the people's destiny, toward the cause of socialism and communism; they are permeated by a lofty humanism, by the firm concern to insure the forceful manifestation of the human personality on our society. Proceeding from the fact that only when man becomes the true master of the national riches, when he is the owner of the means of production, when he enjoys the achievement of science and culture, only then can he be truly free and consciously shape his own future. [cheers]

We act to cultivate the loftiest and most noble human feelings, the spirit of justice, equality, freedom and respect toward man. In today's world when there are many violations of the peoples' freedoms, of their dignity, the assertion of the revolutionary humanism forcefully demonstrates that only socialism and communism can achieve mankind's aspirations--true humanism. [applause]

We are doing all we can to develop a new, humane spirit, as our people say. We are building socialism and communism, a system in which man is the central figure, the primary concern, everything is devoted to man, to his freedom and happiness. [applause]

Dear comrades, in a spirit of deep enthusiasm and of complete unity, the congress has adopted the report of the Central Committee, the general policy line, the future guidelines. In the same spirit, it adopted the directives on the economic and social development for 1981-85 and the program-directives which insure the smooth progress of our socialist society.

All these documents complete excellently the party program in the new stage which is decisive for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and for continuously improving the general level of civilization and the material and cultural standard of the people, and for the bright and communist future of Romania. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, the congress greatly appreciated the international policy practiced by our party and state and unanimously endorsed the guidelines regarding Romania's more active participation in the struggle for an international democratic policy of cooperation, detente and peace in the world.

In the spirit of the orientation established by the congress, the Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will resolutely act to develop relations with all the socialist states, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. More than ever, we will do all we can to contribute to asserting in international relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, of completely renouncing the policy of the use or threat of force. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

The complex problems of international life require proof of high responsibility and action to resolve them by peaceful negotiations and to increase trust and cooperation between states. It is necessary for us to do all we can to resolutely respect the principles of international law. This is an objective requirement to strengthen the spirit of trust and cooperation, and for a policy of detente and peace.

Now, at the end of the congress proceedings, I want to assure you and all party and people that we will do all we can to contribute to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament and to achieve the new international economic order and to implement European security, to the triumph of the policy of national independence, detente and peace and to achieve a better and more just world on our planet, a world in which each nation may develop freely. [cheers, chants]

From the high forum of our congress I once again want to appeal to all states and peoples, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity and to firmly and jointly act, before it is too late, to halt the arms race. Let us do [applause] let us do all we can so that the excellent achievements of science and technology, of knowledge are placed only and solely in the service of progress, freedom and the happiness of mankind. [applause]

Now, in the epoch when man has entered the cosmos, thus entering deeper and deeper into the secrets of the universe, let us do all we can to completely eliminate injustice and inequality from our planet. The struggle against war [Ceausescu corrects himself] in struggling against war, as a means of the domination and oppression of other peoples, let us declare merciless war on ignorance, economic backwardness and starvation. [cheers, chants]

Let us act to improve the general level of development of each nation, to insure optimal living conditions in complete freedom, equality and independence for each people, being permeated by high responsibility toward the interests of each people and all mankind and toward the future of the young generations; let us do all we can to build a world without wars, a world of friendship and peaceful cooperation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Dear comrades, on behalf of the new party Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee and the Central Committee Secretariat, I would like to express warmest thanks for the trust you have shown me. I would like to assure the congress, all party and all people that the new Central Committee formed of 408 party and state aktivists from all fields of activity--an expression of our party's deep democracy--will do all they can to meet the trust given to them, to honorably fulfill the highly responsible mission entrusted to them to insure, between congresses, the uniform and firm leadership of the entire party and state activity, to insure the implementation of the program of building socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I hope that all Central Committee members agree with me on assuring the congress and all the party that we will do all we can to implement the decisions and documents adopted at this congress under most favorable conditions, that we will take resolute action to strengthen the party's leading role, to develop the spirit of responsibility and discipline in our work, party democracy and to strengthen the unshakable unity of our party, the unity between the party and people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Dear comrades, I was deeply moved by the feelings of appreciation and confidence shown me during the congress, as in fact by the entire party and people. Now, at the end of our great forum, I want to express warmest thanks to the entire party and people, to all of you, for these feelings, for such trust and for electing me as party secretary general. [cheers, chants]

I assure you, I assure the party and all the people of the fact that I will do everything to justify this faith and to fulfill the mission entrusted to me by the party, congress and people. As I have done thus far, I will act to build socialism, in its true light and on the basis of its humanitarian principles, in the spirit of a humane socialism and communism. This is a key prerequisite for insuring that socialism triumphs and asserts itself as the best society in the world. We, our nation and our people, when we refer to a humane man we mean an honorable man, a faithful man who serves his country and never betrays it. I will do everything to remain a humane communist and a son of my people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, rest assured that I will spare no effort, together with all the Central Committee and all the party, to unflinchingly implement the 12th congress decisions and that I will do everything possible to insure that our communism and socialism will be a humane one, but we will have no mercy for our people's enemies, regardless of who they may be. [applause]

As far as I am concerned, there is no goal more noble or supreme than to serve the interests of the party, which are in full accordance with the interests and aspirations of all our people, to serve the cause of socialism and communism, to continuously raise the well-being and happiness of the people and to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, now at the end of the congress, I would like to again address warmest gratitude to the 162 delegations and representatives of parties and organizations from 105 countries which have participated in our congress and to the 417 guests from abroad for the messages and wishes addressed to the 12th congress and to our party and people. [applause]

Dear comrades, we consider your presence and the messages addressed to the congress as a powerful manifestation of militant solidarity between our parties and organizations and an expression of the common desire to strengthen international cooperation in the struggle to resolve the complex problems of today's world in the interest of progress, detente and peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, you had the opportunity to acquaint yourselves with the activity, concerns, aspirations and future plans of our party and people. Naturally, you were able to note the unanimous determination of our party and people to insure the continuous development of Socialist Romania and to do everything to raise the material and intellectual well-being of the broad people's masses. You were also able to note that our entire international policy is directed toward friendship, cooperation and peace and that we are determined to unswervingly militate for the socioeconomic independence and progress of each nation and all mankind. [applause]

Please, take with yourselves our party's feelings of solidarity with your parties and organizations as well as the Romanian people's friendship toward your peoples. [applause]

Please convey to the parties, organizations, the leaders of your respective parties and organizations and your peoples, warm wishes for success in their activity, in raising the material and intellectual well-being of the masses, in defending national independence and sovereignty, in strengthening solidarity and unity and in building a better and more just world of friendship and peace on our planet. [applause]

Dear comrades, our congress proceedings have concluded with the adoption of documents and decisions of historic significance. We have a clear overall political line and a comprehensive action program. It is now imperative to take all organizational and political measures to implement them. I express the full conviction that all participants in the congress, all party bodies and organizations, all communists, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people will unite their efforts and will unflinchingly act to implement the decisions and documents adopted by the 12th congress and to carry out the new stage of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I would like to address to all the party and people--from the high tribune of our national forum--the wish for new successes in all fields of activity and in insuring the fast progress of our country onto new peaks of civilization and progress. [applause, cheers, chants]

I send you, the participants in the 12th congress, warm wishes for success and I urge you to unswervingly act to contribute, along with all the party and people, to carrying out the decisions adopted and insuring the victory of socialism, communism, and national independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Having complete faith in the strength of the party and in the force and creative capability of our people, I declare the 12th congress proceedings as closed. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force, the vital center and the heart of our socialist nation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live our wonderful people, builders of the most just and humane society, the socialist and communist society. [applause, cheers, chants]

May the Socialist Republic of Romania and its national independence and sovereignty ceaselessly strengthen. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the cooperation and solidarity between socialist countries and between communist and workers parties. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the solidarity and unity of all revolutionary, workers, democratic and progressive parties, all anti-imperialist forces and all peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

May the policy of national independence for all peoples and the policy of detente, peace and cooperation triumph throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

CONGRESS CLOSING SESSION, NEW RCP LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

AU231435 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian during the live relay on the RCP congress closing session at 1400 GMT on 23 November 1979 announces that the congress has "unanimously" elected Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general. This announcement is made by Stefan Voitec, member of the Political Executive Committee, who adds that, after the elections, the Central Committee consists of 245 full members and 163 candidate members, that is a total 408 comrades. He further states that the Central Auditing Commission has also been elected and that it consists of 73 comrades.

At this point Nicolae Ceausescu informs the congress of the results of the first plenary session held by the new Central Committee, which has been elected by the 12th party congress. He states that the Political Executive Committee is made up of 27 full members and 18 candidate members, that is, a total of 45 comrades.

The political Executive Committee is made up of the following comrades apart from the party secretary general: Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Elena Ceausescu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Aneta Sprnic, Virgil Trofin, Ilie Verdet and Stefan Voiteo.

Elected as candidate members of the Political Executive Committee were: Stefan Andrei, Petre Danica, Miu Dobrescu, Gheorghe Dumitrache, Petre Enache, Eva Feder, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Stefan Mocuta, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Radoi, Ion Stoian, Iosif Szasz, Ioan Ursu and Richard Winter.

Ceausescu adds that both the full members and the candidate members were elected unanimously.

Central Committee secretaries: The general secretary, Iosif Ban, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Dumitru Popa, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Radulescu and Marin Vasile. Ceausescu points out that the secretaries were also elected unanimously.

The chairman of the Central Collegium: Petre Lupu.

Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission: Vasile Vilcu.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU MEETING WITH FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Iraqi Party Official

AU262110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--On November 26, the R.C.P. general secretary, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received Hikmat Ibrahim Alazawi, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, in charge of the economic problems within the council, head of the delegation of the Iraqi party to the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P.

He conveyed the warmest congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu on his re-election to the office of R.C.P. general secretary, on behalf of Saddam Hussayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the republic and president of the Revolutionary Command Council.

The head of the delegation showed his special satisfaction at having had the opportunity to attend the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and was highly appreciative of the report presented by Nicolae Ceausescu, a report displaying comprehensive vision on the international developments, making at the same time an extensive analysis of Romania's inner life. He laid stress on the parts of the report where the necessity is emphasized of dismantling the military pacts, of making concerted efforts for understanding and cooperation among states, for consolidating international peace and security.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the congratulations conveyed to him and for the appreciation of the R.C.P. congress and conveyed to the leader of the Iraqi party and state the best wishes.

During the talk, they stressed with satisfaction the ascenting course of the Romanian-Iraqi relations and showed the wish of the sides to develop these relations in all domains of activity.

At the same time, they exchanged views on some international problems and mainly on the Middle East situation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined in this context the necessity of intensifying the efforts for building a global, lasting and just peace in the Middle East, grounded on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on solving the Palestinian people's problem, on observing its right to self-determination, the setting up of a Palestinian state included, on the independence and sovereignty of all states in that region.

Somali Party Official

AU262107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--On November 26, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received General Ismail Ali Abokar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party (S.S.R.P.), vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic, who attended the proceedings of the 12th Congress of the R.C.P.

The head of the delegation handed over a message of friendship to Nicolae Ceausescu from Mohammed Said Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party.

At the same time the head of the delegation addressed the R. C. P. general secretary, the C. C. of the R. C. P., the Romanian Government and people a warm salute and congratulations for the success of the 12th Congress of the R. C. P., in behalf of the general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, of the party Central Committee, of the Somali Government and people. Highly assessing the great achievements of the Romanian people scored under the leadership of the R. C. P., of Nicolae Ceausescu personally, as well as the foreign policy Romania and her president promote, the Somali dignitary addressed wishes of fresh success to the Romanian people in fulfilling the great tasks set by the 12th Congress of the R. C. P.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President Mohamed Siad Barre, to the C. C. of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, to the Somali Government, a warm salute, best wishes and to the friendly Somali people fresh successes in the independent economic and social development of the homeland.

During the interview the sides expressed the mutual wish to further develop and diversify the Romanian-Somali cooperation in various domains, in production in particular, to the interest and welfare of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The sides also discussed matters of present international situation, pointing out, in the context, the necessity of eliminating the hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various zones of the world, of peacefully solving the litigious matters among states, of setting new-type relations, grounded on justice and equality, apt to secure wide collaboration among nations, the building of a new international economic order, the more rapid economic and social progress of all the peoples in the world.

The interview was attended by Hamsa Mohamed Gadaweyne, deputy chairman of the Research Bureau of the Somali S. R. P., and by Mohamed Abdi, S. S. R. P. representative to the Somali Institute of Development, administration and Management.

Also attending was Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C. C. of the R. C. P.

Sudanese Party Official

AU262057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--On November 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R. C. P., received Hilary Lugali, member of the Political Bureau of the C. C. of the Sudanese Socialist Union (S. S. U.), deputy secretary of the Department of the Southern Region of Sudan, head of the S. S. U. delegation, which attended the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The head of the delegation handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, in which the latter expressed his high respect and sent the most sincere congratulations to President Nicolae Ceausescu on his re-election to the Office of General Secretary of the R. C. P., as well as the wish that the Romanian-Sudanese relations be continuously developed and strengthened. The message also sends cordial congratulations and wishes of fresh successes to the C. C. of the R. C. P., the Romanian Government and people on behalf of the C. C. of the S. S. U. and of the Sudanese Government and people.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that best wishes be conveyed to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

During the interview, they highlighted the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between Romania and Sudan. Within this framework, they referred to the special significance of the Romanian-Sudanese summit interviews and talks for the expansion and strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries. They expressed the wish to further work for the translation into life of all agreements and understandings established by the two party and state leaders, in view of amplifying and deepening the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration.

Hilary Lugali stressed the deep esteem Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys in the Democratic Republic of Sudan, among the developing countries, showing that the R. C. P. general secretary is not only the leader of a great party but also a strong personality of contemporary world, a tireless fighter for the fulfilment of the ideas of liberty, independence and progress of the peoples, for the self-reliant development of each and every nation.

BURTICA MEETS WITH LEBANESE BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU261351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview on Monday with 'Asim Qansuh, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Lebanon, head of that party's delegation to the proceedings of the Twelfth RCP Congress.

During the interview questions were approached regarding the further development of the economic cooperation and collaboration as well as of the commercial exchanges between Romania and Lebanon.

RKP OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH DANISH COMMUNIST LEADER

AU111408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 11 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The RCP representative to the events marking the 60th anniversary of the Danish Communist Party [DCP], Traian Dudas, met in Copenhagen with the DCP Chairman Joergen Jensen. Friendly greetings were conveyed on the occasion on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as warm congratulations and best wishes for success in the DCP's activities.

CORRECTION TO CEAUSESCU GREETINGS TO FOREIGN CONFERENCE DELEGATIONS

The following corrections and additions to the item entitled "Ceausescu Greets Foreign Guests to RCP Congress 19 November," published in the 21 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, H 1, are supplied from SCINTEIA of 20 November:

Page H1, third paragraph, line five should read: ...the RCP and a determined and untiring fighter...

Same page, fourth paragraph, line one should read: We assure you of our most ardent desire to further strengthen and develop relations...

Same page, fourth paragraph, line four, last line should read: ...democratic and progressive parties throughout the world, to struggle together ceaselessly to fulfill mankind's aspirations and ideals. (prolonged applause)

DELEGATION UNDER GENERAL TURNHER VISITS PRC MILITARY UNIT

LD211434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0753 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beijing--This morning the SUBNOR delegation visited a military unit near Beijing where they were acquainted with the organization of work and activity in the Chinese National Liberation Army.

The Yugoslav delegation, led by General Secretary Tone Turnher, have been in Beijing for 2 days at the invitation of Chinese war veterans. Yesterday the delegation had talks with their hosts on the work experience of this veterans' organization, and last night the Ministry of Defense of the Chinese People's Republic gave a formal dinner in honor of the delegation.

LCY DELEGATION CONFERS WITH CCP GROUP IN BUCHAREST

LD221106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, November 22 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by LCY Presidency secretary Dusan Dragosavic to the Congress of the Romanian Communist Party has conducted talks in Bucharest with a delegation of the Communist Party of China. The Chinese party delegation to the congress is headed by Central Committee Politbureau member Ulahu.

The delegations exchanged views on the further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation, and on several international questions.

DRAGOSAVAC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD242219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov. 24, (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation which attended the 12th Communist Party of Romania Congress, this evening returned to Belgrade. On the delegation's return, the delegation head, presidency secretary of the LCY Dusan Dragosavac, set out that Romania's internal and foreign policy were comprehensively analyzed at the congress and, especially, in the report submitted by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Referring to the LCY delegation's contacts during the stay in Romania, Dragosavac singled out the meeting with General Secretary Ceausescu. Dragosavac assessed the meeting as substantive and noted that Ceausescu presented Romania's views on a number of latest world developments.

Dragosavac's Comments on Visit

LD250020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY delegation which attended the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress, led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade from Bucharest this evening.

On arrival at Surcin Airport, Dragosavac made the following statement: "Following the Communist Party Congress of socialist and neighboring Romania, which has ended, we are returning with strong impressions; for the whole time we were surrounded by hospitality, comradeship and friendship.

"At the congress we had opportunities to acquaint ourselves with the results which Socialist Romania and its communists have achieved, as well as with the prospects and plans for development in the coming period. Both the domestic and foreign policy of Romania were analyzed comprehensively in the report by the secretary general, Comrade Ceausescu. From our contacts with both leading cadres and with the people in [word indistinct] the Grivita Rosie factory and at meetings with other citizens, we were convinced that they were under the great influence of the recent visit by Comrade Tito and our delegation, and the talks which were held on that occasion between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu.

"The declaration which was made at the time was also assessed--we were assured by our contacts with foreign delegations--as a significant and consistent document of cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries, and also as a document on the basic principles of cooperation between two socialist countries, which has a much greater significance than that of simply defining the relationship between our two neighboring countries.

"We were received wonderfully at the Grivita Rosie enterprise, where we talked with the leading cadres and had opportunities to talk with the workers. We got a very favorable impression of that factory, which has a brilliant revolutionary tradition. But, more importantly, this enterprise is very significant now and will continue to be so in the future, not only because of its production, but also because of the composition and resolve of the collective to carry out both the economic and social tasks set by the congress.

"We also had contacts with many delegations from other countries. We talked either about bilateral or multilateral question, or about both.

"Finally, I wish to thank the Romanian comrades for their friendly and comradely attention, with which we were surrounded throughout our whole stay, and also of course for the meaningful talks which we had with them throughout the congress.

"In particular I wish to emphasize our reception by Comrade Ceausescu. Although only a short time had passed since Comrade Tito's visit, when these problems [not further elaborated] were discussed comprehensively, our visit to Comrade Ceausescu was not only one of protocol but was also meaningful, particularly with regard to some new events that have taken place in the world in the meantime. Comrade Ceausescu gave his view on them, told us what he personally and the comrades in Romania had undertaken, and in this connection also asked for our involvement. We pointed out to him that we had also been active constantly on these questions."

At Surcin Airport, Dr Dragosavac and Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, who was also in the delegation, were welcomed by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary.

BELGRADE RADIO DESCRIBES AIMS OF NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES POOL

AU242053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] Apropos of our country's relations with the world let us immediately say that the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies of the Nonalined Countries and representatives of the governments of the nonalined countries ought to conclude in the Sava Center in Belgrade tonight. Branko Rabrenovic reports on the work of the conference.

The process of decolonization, which has been strongly in the ascendancy since the sixties has not yet definitely reached its end with a victory over the forces of reaction and dependence and over division and paternalism. If a decolonization of countries and territories has been carried out to a certain extent, it is certain that practically nothing has been done on decolonizing economic relations, and until recently the least of all on decolonizing information. For decades, only a few news agencies--AP, AFP, UPI and REUTERS--have been filling the world with their information, their view of events, their positions and their solutions.

For decades, for instance, people in Chad, Peru, Pakistan and Zambia have learned by means of the news agencies in London, New York or Paris what is happening in their country, or a few kilometers away from their own homes.

The pool of the news agencies of the nonalined countries founded 3 years ago is one of the most important factors in the struggle for total decolonization, in view of the fact that it embarked on the struggle for decolonizing a very important sphere in world relations, on the struggle for a decolonization of information.

President Tito's message to the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies of the Nonalined Countries says, among other things, that cooperation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle of the nonalined countries to create more just international political and economic relations. The pool began with 12 news agencies, while now 54 news agencies work in the pool and as many delegations are attending the second conference in Belgrade.

With its 40,000 words transmitted daily, compared with 35 million words transmitted by the four largest news agencies in the world, the pool of the nonalined countries may appear very small. However, the truth which one likes and in which one believes, even when whispered, is worth more and is more engaging, than when the circumvention of truth is blazed abroad.

The Belgrade meeting of representatives of news agencies of nonalined countries, therefore, had no intention of declaring a war on the powerful men of news and influence on world public opinion. The desire of the meeting has been, as was unanimously expressed, to put things in their places and to say: Information is a component part of the struggle for political and economic independence; an equitable flow of information and the creation of a new information system is an imperative to this world; monopoly and one-sided, tendentious information are the remnants of colonial relations in the world.

The pool of the nonalined countries is a challenge for the great world news agencies, but judging by the very working atmosphere which has prevailed in the Belgrade Sava Center, the day is not far away when, for instance, information between the Togolese capital Lome and the Benin capital Porto Novo, which are only 48 kilometers apart, will be exchanged directly and not via London as heretofore.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY'S DHRAKOPOULOS

Talks With Dragosavac

LD251932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos, first secretary of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior (KKES). He is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In an atmosphere of openness, friendship and mutual understanding, which marks the relations between the LCY and the KKES, an exhaustive exchange of views was held on the cooperation between the two parties and on topical international issues as well as on issues of the international workers movement in the world which are of mutual interest. Information was also exchanged on the activity of the LCY and the KKES in the domestic political sphere. In these talks great closeness of attitudes was manifested on all issues discussed and readiness was expressed to further develop the cooperation between the LCY and KKES.

Meeting With Janzic

LD261750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 26 (TANJUG)--Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), had a friendly talk of some length here today on cooperation between the LCY and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior).

Dhrakopoulos presented an invitation for the LCY to send a delegation to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted.

Dhrakopoulos today ended his several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION ATTENDS BELGRADE SELF-MANAGEMENT TALKS

LD211218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A roundtable discussion on self-management began in Belgrade today, with representatives of the LCY and the French Communist Party [PCF] participating. The introductory reports were delivered by Ferhard Katoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, and Felix Damette, member of the PCF Central Committee, who is leading the PCF delegation to these talks.

At the beginning of the meeting satisfaction was expressed that representatives of the LCY and PCF had gathered to discuss self-management. It was agreed that further discussion of a number of most important elements of theory and practice of self-management should be undertaken. It is expected that the discussions will last 4 days.

GENERAL LJUBICIC MEETS ANGOLAN DEFENSE DELEGATION

LD220548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Lt Col da Conceicao Cristovao Gato, deputy minister of defense and commander of the air force and of air defense of the People's Republic of Angola, who is heading his country's air force and air defense delegation in Yugoslavia on a visit to our air force and air defense.

The meeting and the talks between General Ljubicic and his guests from Angola took place in a cordial atmosphere and referred to better promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly nonalined countries. The meeting was attended by the aides of the federal secretary for national defense and members of the Angolan delegation and by Joao Filipe Martins, Angolan ambassador to Yugoslavia.

CULTURAL, TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ZAIRE

LD231152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The second session of the Mixed Zairian-Yugoslav Commission ended today with the signing of a 2-year program of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. Bolela Wa Beonde, secretary of state in the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also signed a document which contains the two delegations' conclusions on cooperation in the future.

During its session, the Mixed Commission examined all the forms of cooperation between the two countries, noting that efforts should be made to both sides to raise economic cooperation to the high level attained in the development of political relations between Yugoslavia and Zaire. The conviction was expressed that the conclusions adopted at the session would represent a decisive change in this direction and provide a new basis for the promotion of cooperation in the economic field.

DORONJSKI MEETS TOGO'S AMEDEGNATO FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD220734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and current chairman of the LCY Central Committee, today received Togolese Minister of Information Amouzouvi Vigniko Amedegnato, who is in our country at the head of a Togolese delegation attending the second conference of the news agencies' pool and representatives of governments of nonalined countries. In a friendly conversation opinions were exchanged on further cooperation between Yugoslavia and Togo, on the activities of the nonalined countries and also on a number of international questions.

The reception and talks were attended by Toha-Tisa Amah, director of the AGENCE-PRESSE TOGALAISE, and by Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information.

TITO DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS WITH DENMARK'S ANDERSEN

LD250248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received Knud Borge Andersen, speaker of the Danish Parliament.

During a long friendly conversation they talked about topical international questions, the policy of nonalinement and the need to intensify efforts aimed at building the new international economic order in the interest of cooperation and development of all countries.

Particular attention was paid to the consolidation of the process of detente and cooperation in Europe and the world. President Tito laid stress on the European countries' obligation to strive to the maximum for the consolidation of peace and stability in Europe. In President Tito's words, due to the present existence of numerous hotbeds of conflict and Europe's role in international relations, the situation in the world would take a dangerous downhill trend if the present relations were disturbed.

Stress was laid on the need for adopting concrete measures which would gradually lead to the strengthening of mutual trust and to real disarmament. In this context stress was laid on the broad significance of next year's Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the further development of detente.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the development of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. The desire was also expressed for the constant promotion of comprehensive bilateral cooperation. In this connection it was noted that these relations are not being accompanied by adequate economic cooperation, which is hindered to a great extent by the EEC's restrictive measures. The need was stressed for a reduction of the imbalance in commodity trade between the two countries through the constant promotion of economic cooperation as a whole.

The meeting was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Peter Meyer Michaelsen, Danish ambassador in Belgrade; and others.

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH SAN MARINO FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD242047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, received here today Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino Giordano Bruno Reffi and had an extensive cordial and friendly talks with him and his aides.

The distinguished guest from the Republic of San Marino and his closest aides have been on a visit to Yugoslavia since November 22d as guests of President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Anton Vratusa.

TITO ADDRESSES REPUBLICAN DELEGATION ON NATIONALISM, ECONOMY

LD261520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Addressing the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, said:

Allow me, comrades, first of all to congratulate you on the holiday--the day of statehood of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Those of you who are here, with the exception of a number of younger ones, took part in our national liberation struggle and you surely well remember how it was then. We had neither salt nor bread, yet we had to fight against an enemy armed to the teeth, against the fascist invaders and traitors at home. But all this we overcame. We mastered the most difficult situation in the history of our people.

We also achieved great successes in the postwar period. Yugoslavia is today far from what it once was. Yesterday I received the speaker of the Danish Parliament here. I told him that in 1942 I was in the vicinity of Bugojno with the supreme headquarters, and that fierce fighting took place in this area at that time. I drew his attention to this wide valley which is now covered with new factories, houses and high-rise apartment blocks. I said that at that time there was nothing at all in this area, that Bugojno was virtually a village. I added that today the situation is similar throughout Yugoslavia. Even the tiniest villages and hamlets have grown large with modern buildings and developed infrastructures.

In Bosnia-Hercegovina the infrastructure in particular was weak. Indeed, as far as waging war was concerned, this was better for us, since at the beginning we had no vehicles and tanks. Of course, in order to develop and attain all that we have today, we had to invest great funds and exert huge efforts.

Where the anniversary of the session of the regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina is concerned, one must recall that prewar period when the peoples who live here were manipulated in the competitions and agreements among the political parties and their reactionary leaderships.

During the war not only the liberation struggle against the occupier for a new Yugoslavia was fought here, but also the struggle for Bosnia and Hercegovina as an independent republic. Even certain leading comrades had no clear standpoint in this regard. I never hesitated here. I said that Bosnia and Hercegovina could not belong to this or that but only to the peoples who have settled here from ancient times. After all, no one gave this to them as a gift, they fought for it themselves in the national liberation struggle in which they participated en masse. This was the only possible and happy solution, not only for the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina, but for our community as a whole.

In the past Bosnia and Hercegovina had always been a stumbling block. It freed itself from this with our national liberation struggle. The peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina are today more conscious than ever of what this struggle meant for them, for it was here that there were the most clashes between various nationalities. Here, in addition to the occupiers--Germans and Italians--were also Chetniks and Utashi; and there was much of this happening on this territory. So it may truly be said that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina grew out of blood, that it is created on the foundations of brotherhood and unity.

The peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina can be proud of their successes in the struggle, and especially of the successes attained since the end of the war, for they have succeeded in overcoming mutual clashes, all those frictions between the nationalities. The chief merit for this lies with our party, that is, with its policy of correct solution of the national question in our country, and within the framework of this of the place and position of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It is mainly because of correct settlement of the national question in our multinational community that Yugoslavia has earned great prestige in the world.

I have spoken earlier about the fact that in the postwar period there has also been manifested from time to time a spurious concern for Bosnia-Hercegovina by individual circles outside it. What was in fact behind this concern were attempts to lay claims to it and this also meant the negation of its statehood and undermining of its independence. I think that there is less of that now. I have not heard such things from you, and it is you who live here who know best about this.

However, attacks on the foundations from which the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina emerged and affirmed itself have not stopped. This is only one more proof that our vigilance must not abate and that we must not allow anybody to act as a go-between and to stir up trouble in relations between the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This would inflict damage not only to your republic but would also reflect negatively on our community as a whole.

It is a good thing, therefore, that you have now also taken severe measures against the undermining activity by some clericalist circles. Such attempts should be nipped in the bud and, if necessary, with severe measures. Nobody can object to your doing this.

Safeguard brotherhood and unity. To lay continuous stress on this might sound boring to some. But I do not think so, because brotherhood and unity represent the guarantee of our existence and of our further successful development, the guarantee of our future.

I have already said that we have successfully resolved the question of relations among nationalities, among our republics and provinces. The fact that some are also now trying to revive nationalistic tendencies on various foundations cannot hinder us in our further joint development and life. But though this nationalism is manifested by small groups we must watch it, because in the present emergence of nationalist there is also something new.

It is not that one kind of nationalism comes out against another, but national'sm is uniting and acting jointly against socialism and against our self-managing community, and this is a dangerous thing. We must not relax in this respect. We must jealously guard the achievements of our revolution which include intranational relations such as we have established.

In this context we must not lose sight of the fact that there are in our country certain forces which are trying to make use of our economic difficulties for the encouragement of intranational intolerance. We remember well such attempts in the not so distant past. This is one more reason for our resolving existing economic problems with the greatest sense of responsibility.

You know that we proclaimed 1979, which is now drawing to its close, the year of stabilization. With this aim the League of Communists undertook a whole series of measures on the broadest level, much of which has been achieved. But we will enter next year under the burden of the struggle for stabilization. We must take great care as to how we conduct ourselves. Restrictions can be a double-edged sword. It is not only a question of banning imports of certain raw materials, for instance, or of importing anything one wants. We must study the whole matter well.

President Tito then said that our country has considerable opportunities for producing certain raw materials, and he added:

We must see which imports we can reduce or replace by domestic production. This should be borne in mind in preparing new plans. We are importing many products which we are either producing ourselves or which we can produce. People are not orienting themselves easily toward domestic products. In addition excessive credits are being raised for imports requirements. On the whole, I believe that there should be both greater control over as well as greater selectivity in imports. One should also find out how our exporters cooperate and if there is still the phenomena of one tripping the other up. The economic situation throughout the world is difficult. There has never been such a situation as today. Marx and Engels explained the crises of capitalism. The situation today represents no longer cyclical crises but an economic crisis of the whole world. The most developed countries are affected by it, but developing countries most of all.

The oil crisis is an integral part of this world crisis. You can see how much the price of oil has leapt. The energy question as a whole has become very important, and we must devote the greatest attention to it. We must orient ourselves to a greater extent toward seeking new sources of energy. There is, for example, the question of how coal production is progressing, how the miners are paid. I think we must give them greater incentives. They carry out very difficult and dangerous work.

We have still considerable reserves in hydropower. Here too more could be done. We have not taken all the necessary measures to save oil, and we will hardly be able to increase oil imports. The desire for cars is great, which places an enormous burden on our trade balance because of oil imports.

What causes me particular concern is the fact that some of our significant work organizations have major losses. How can it happen, for instance, that Zenica iron works has large losses? Some would like to make good the losses by increasing prices. This would mean cutting off the bough we are sitting on, because it is tending toward inflation. These matters should be approached in a differentiated manner. One must grasp well where the roots of such phenomena are, and on the basis of this decide what has to be done in every individual enterprise and not take linear measures.

The decision on price ceilings has been adopted, but many are now demanding, nevertheless, that prices be increased. Yet the solution does not lie in prices alone, because what is at stake is a complex and major problem. It is necessary to see what has to be done in order that prices might really stabilize. Legislation on prices is being prepared, but I see that its adoption is being delayed.

President Tito then went on to say that there was a whole series of problems which might be "resolved as we proceed, without paperwork and by thorough practical action." The president particularly stressed the need to respect adopted decisions and agreements.

We are adopting good and realistic decisions, but they are not being consistently implemented. Respect for decisions and agreements is imperative. Those who violate them should bear responsibility. Sanctions should be applied against them, even dismissal. This should be stated openly. Leading personages in the federation, republics and provinces cannot by themselves alone prevent weaknesses from occurring. The main word in this must fall to the working class. The working class can do this but it should be mobilized. We must be irreconcilable against those who infringe the rights of the working class. Severe measures should be taken against such attempts.

It should be made possible for workers to criticize. Criticism is good. What is bad is criticism for criticism's sake. All this implies the creation of an even more favorable atmosphere and of even more favorable conditions in which people will not be afraid to criticize. People should not be punished for criticizing. The worker must feel that he has the right to criticize and that he will not be either dismissed from work or punished because of criticism. Therefore, one should watch that leaderships in work collectives do not become ossified, that they do not link up with various technocratic structures, and that they do not negate the role of workers.

I think that it is very important that all measures be explained as much as possible to the people. There are quite a lot of measures which we adopt and which we make known but which we do not explain well enough. Our working man should be informed of everything. Most of the time there are no secrets of any kind.

For instance, we set maximum prices, and then various products disappeared, coffee for example. Butter and milk disappeared too, and yet I think that cows and goats are still giving milk. Marx and Engels spoke about this question, too. It is a question of goods being withdrawn from sale in order to increase prices. We must explain to people why certain goods are in short supply, how artificial shortages are created of certain goods, in order that the prices may be increased. We must mobilize working people in opposition to such phenomena, and in order for us to do this, we must explain these phenomena to them and they must subject them to proper criticism.

We must work toward our workers' participating directly in the decisionmaking process, in particular on the distribution of income and on investments. This cannot be left only to a group of experts, to be followed by all negative consequences being laid at the door of workers, because when losses arise workers' receipts are reduced and this also leads to political consequences. Much more account should be taken of this.

We have been talking for years about some matters which even those who are deaf should remembered. There is not enough discipline, though some matters have improved--but not enough. Or we are continually stressing that it is necessary to consolidate the role of associated labor in our entire socioeconomic relations, yet we see that etatism is still fairly strong.

We would have far fewer weaknesses and difficulties were the delegate system to gain ground more speedily. In a series of enterprises, small groups of people still have the main say. In this way the income is alienated from producers. The League of Communists should continue to deal with economic issues. But what is fundamental is that attitudes which are adopted should be implemented. What is necessary is more action, more deeds and less paperwork. Of course, sessions are necessary because views are exchanged and coordinated there. But if we do not apply consistently the adopted attitudes there will be no success either.

I must say that the League of Communists faces major tasks. Communists must be even more active in the Socialist Alliance, which has nearly 13 million members. The Socialist Alliance has taken a series of measures which are good and whose aim is to make work specific and direct.

What is necessary to overcome the existing situation and to move forward more speedily is a complete action program which will embrace all the essential factors and aspects of economic and social development. A precise and specific formulation of the program of activity will also make it possible for us to determine clearly responsibility for its implementation, and this for every factor of our society, at every level--from the federation to the municipality and the basic organization of associated labor. It is particularly necessary to speed up negotiations and agreement-reaching by republics and provinces.

I would like to say, comrades, that I am convinced that we can overcome the difficulties facing us. What we need is more discipline, greater respect for decisions, better organizational standards. Today we are a country rich in experience; we have also built a strong base for speedy development and thus we can overcome more speedily difficulties and problems, and we will overcome them.

President Tito also spoke about some topical international issues.

"We must devote the major part of our efforts, President Tito stressed, to international relations which are worse today than they were last year and considerably worse than a few years ago. Detente between the Soviet Union and the United States is stagnating. It is well-known that we welcomed detente because we believed that it will be efficient and thatit will prevent conflicts between great power and blocs, conflicts, which could threaten the whole world. But from the very beginning we have also been pointing out that the process of relaxation will be uncertain unless it becomes universal and unless all countries, big and small, assume their share of responsibility for events in the international sphere. And this was the direction that was taken. Now this is again narrowing down somewhat and is being restricted to relations between great powers and blocs. There are no few conflicts and crises which threaten with new confrontations. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen efforts to prevent this.

It is hard to envisage what will happen tomorrow, but the situation is truly a difficult one. I am thinking here of the worrying events in the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in southern Africa and in other parts of the world.

President Tito then spoke about the role and further activities of nonalined countries in light of the decisions of the recent sixth summit in Havana, at which the basic goals and authentic principles of nonalined policy received forceful confirmation.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES DRAFT ON 1980 BUDGET EXPENDITURES

LD220758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly today examined a number of documents on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development next year and assessed that they contain important orientations which may be adopted in further formulation of these documents. The council also made a number of serious comments on the draft resolution about the policy for realization of Yugoslavia's social plan next year, in the section relating to the sphere of prices, the planned volume of exports and imports.

With regard to the draft law on the federal budget for next year, the council considers that the planned volume of 131 billion dinars cannot be accepted, for such a volume of expenditure, which means an increase of 32.7 percent, is not in accordance with the demands for economic stabilization and policy as a whole, and of joint consumption.

At the beginning of the session the council received a detailed briefing on the catastrophic floods which have afflicted 25 municipalities on the territory of five regions, and it was assessed that first estimates point to damage amounting to more than 1 billion dinars, for the consequences are much greater than it seemed at first. The council adopted a decision on intervention aid of 30 million dinars to solve the most urgent problems in the 12 most threatened municipalities.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY PROPOSES CHANGES IN REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

AU220818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Presidency of Serbia today adopted a proposal to begin work on changing the Constitution of the republic. A proposal was made to the Serbian Assembly to begin work on changing the Constitution at once. The Presidency also informed the Serbian Assembly that it supports the proposal on changing the SFRY Constitution, which implements President Tito's idea on strengthening collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. Slavoljub Sljepcevic reports:

Proceeding from the generally accepted initiative on advancing collective work, decision-making and responsibility, the Presidency believes that the changes in the Serbian Constitution should refer to the questions of the organization and structure of organs, the manner and forms of their work, powers and responsibility, and the term of office of the president or the chairman. That will more fully realize the constitutionally determined position and role of the working people and their self-managing organizations and communities in the political system of socialist self-management.

The Presidency believes that it is necessary to amend the Constitution to determine the scope of work of the assembly chambers. Experience shows that it is necessary to define their scope of work more precisely in keeping with the principles set down in the Constitution on their place and role in the Delegate Assembly. The Sociopolitical Chamber should be directed toward the key questions of achieving protection of the country's independence, protecting the constitutional order and determining the directions of the socialist system's development.

There is obvious interest in having numerous questions of interest for the working people and citizens in the communes included in the scope of work of the chamber of communes. Because of the special nature of life and development of cities it is necessary for the Serbian Constitution to envisage that other cities, in addition to the city of Belgrade, set up associations of communes. The Constitution should provide the basic set-ups of the city communities.

It is also necessary, the Presidency of Serbia says in its proposal, for the Constitution to give the assemblies of the republican interest communities authorization to propose bills and other acts.

FEDERAL PRESIDENCY ADOPTS AMNESTY DECISION, PARDONS 51

LD231208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency today held a session which was chaired by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and attended by highest-ranking federal officials.

On the occasion of the national holiday, 29 November, Republic Day, the Presidency adopted an amnesty decision.

The decision pardons 51 convicted persons, 19 of whom are freed from serving the remainder of their sentences and 32 are freed from serving a part of their prison sentences.

The session also considered some other questions within the Presidency's competence.

DOMESTIC MEAT SHORTAGES EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

AU212345 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpt] There are few realistic possibilities that butcher shops will have more meat by the end of the year than they have now. Pork in particular will continue to be in short supply, and therefore some will be imported from Romania shortly. At present it is not known how much will be imported.

VOJVODINA REPORTS 'VERY GOOD' CORN HARVEST

LD211540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--In Vojvodina corn has been harvested from 577,000 hectares of land and only 42,000 hectares of land under corn cultivation remain to be harvested. It can be said that this year's corn harvest is very good indeed. The average yield is about 65 metric centers per hectare, in both the public and the private sector, and amounts to 3.75 million tons of corn harvested so far.